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LOOKING BACK.

A barefooted child, by the meadow stile,
Sits down her basket to rest awhile,
And turning, swings her hat, with a smile;
To a classmate, taking another away
O'er sunny fields, with spring flowers gay,
And looking back.

With bright face saddened a young girl leans
One glimpse to catch of fast-fading scenes;
Leagning the sorrow that parting means,
As, borne along by the hurrying train,
Living her school-days o'er again,
She's looking back.

A fairer picture there cannot be
Than yon vessel, sailing, proud and free,
Out to the billowy, open sea;
Yet a fair young bride with wistful eyes
From deck, to where the blue shore lies,
Keeps looking back.

A widow stands by a lonely grave
O'er which the sheltering grasses wave,
Marked by a stone with no record, save
The mossy traceries of changing years;
And to the far bright past with tears
Is looking back.

Whitely and silently falls the snow
On the meadows still, and cold winds blow
O'er the dark'ning fields, as, sighing low,
An aged woman, for the last time, seems
A child again: in happy dreams
Still looking back.

Thus all through the world, where'er we turn,
There are aching hearts, and souls that yearn
Over by-gone hours; and thoughts still burn
Within us, that we uttered years ago,
As in the midnight watches slow
We're looking back.

But angels, kneeling before the throne—
The loved ones found; the long race run—
Are thrilled with joy by this thought alone:
Their eyes "the King in His glory" see.
Yes, in His presence there can be
No looking back.

THE FARMER STATESMAN.

The Long and Successful Career of an Old-Time Democrat.

"A Statesman Among Farmers and a Farmer Among Statesmen."

"A Man of the People at All Times and Under All Circumstances."

The *New York Times* follows its papers on Gov. ALLEN of Ohio and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Massachusetts, by an elaborate one on HORATIO SEYMOUR, filling thirteen of its ample columns. It is graphic in narration, and abounds in interesting matter relative to the public services of Gov. SEYMOUR, his habits and aims of life, with reminiscences of the men and events with which he has been associated.

A REPUBLICAN SUMMING UP OF THE GOVERNOR.

Commenting editorially on the work of its contributor, the *Times* say: Gov. SEYMOUR'S life has been most interesting and suggestive—

And this not merely because he has been much in the active fray of politics, or because he has been at two critical periods the foremost figure in the first State of the Union, but also because the friction of public life has never robbed him of a broad and hearty sympathy with all phases of human endeavor, and because from boyhood to old age he has retained a capacity for understanding the needs, the wishes, and the aspirations of common people such as but few of his contemporaries have ever possessed. Marked as it has been by frequent and grievous blunders, marred as it has been by weak submission to men and principles whose contact has soiled his name, the career of Horatio Seymour is that of a typical American statesman. He has been the most democratic of Democrats, the most implicitly trusted of the leaders of a party whose honors have been so frequently divided between demagogues and aristocrats. Retired from public life, and destitute of active political influence as he is, the name of Horatio Seymour will thrill with contagious enthusiasm assemblages in which the mention of the Democrats whose names are in all men's mouths would excite but a feeble response. A statesman among farmers, a farmer among statesmen—a man of the people at all times and under all circumstances—no American citizen will begrudge his meed of respect to that placid and clear sighted student of men and things who carries into his retirement none of the unrest of unsatisfied ambition, none of the pangs of departed greatness. * * * * * He can also find, in the afternoon of a busy life, the sustained mental occupation which the wise man secures by acting on the immortal aphorism: "I am a man: nothing pertaining to man is indifferent to me." It is an enviable old ago, let history deal with his public life as it may; the little world around Deerfield has interest enough to occupy the practical energies of a mind to which bigness is not synonymous with greatness, nor littleness with triviality. The man who determined at an early age to keep his mind "vigorous and sympathetic" is reaping the reward of his receptiveness, is enjoying the garnered fruit of a lifetime of frank, open-hearted fellowship with all ranks and conditions of men. He may have fallen considerably short of the highest type of American statesmanship, may have been as purblind a politician as he has been a clear-sighted philosopher, but he has earned the honorable distinction of presenting to his own and to coming times one of the noblest types of American manhood which his generation has produced.

SEYMOUR, LINCOLN AND STANTON.

We have not space for much of the *Times* biographical sketch. SEYMOUR was born in 1810; studied law with BRONSON and BEARDSLEY, the two great lawyers of central New York; was elected to the Legislature in 1841, and served until 1845, in the latter year being Speaker of the House, under SILAS WRIGHT'S administration. In 1850 he was defeated for Gov. by WASHINGTON HUNT, Whig, by 262 majority, but two years later was elected over HUNT by several thousand. This was the era of the Prohibition tidal wave, but Gov. SEYMOUR braved their bitter enmity by vetoing the extreme Maine law they passed, in a memorable message. In 1854 he was again a candidate for Governor but was defeated by an alliance of Whigs and Prohibition Democrats. In 1862 during the war, when there was much dissatisfaction with its conduct, Gov. SEYMOUR was again elected Governor of New York, after a heated canvass in which he bore the burthen of the battle, most of the prominent Democratic campaign speakers having gone over to the Republicans. He delivered sixty addresses, and had 10,000 majority. Republicans feared he would not cooperate with President LINCOLN in war measures, but, says the *Times*, "the men who entertained this opinion were greatly mistaken. Gov. SEYMOUR never failed to respond cheerfully and speedily to every call for help which came to him from the National Administration. How frequent and urgent such calls were the record shows." Here follow copies of dispatches that passed between LINCOLN, STANTON, and CURTIN and Gov. SEYMOUR, illustrating his promptness in throwing troops into Pennsylvania during the Gettysburg campaign of 1863. We quote from the *Times* the annexed chapter:

If any further proof be needed of the fact that President LINCOLN and Gov. SEYMOUR were thoroughly in accord, so far as their official relations were concerned, and that they were united in their efforts to put down the rebellion—a fact which has more than once been disputed—it will be found in the following quaintly-worded and characteristic letter from the Republican President and the reply to that letter which was sent by the Democratic Governor. Both communications were written in the strictest confidence, and they are now for the first time given to the public.

[*Private and confidential.*]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1863.

His Excellency, Gov. Seymour:

You and I are substantially strangers, and I write this chiefly that we may become better acquainted. I for the time being am at the head of a nation which is in great peril, and you are at the head of the greatest State in that nation. As to maintaining the nation's life and integrity, I assume and believe there cannot be a difference of purpose between you and me. If we should differ as to the means, it is important that such difference should be as small as possible, that it should not be enhanced by unjust suspicions on one side or the other. In the performance of my duty the co-operation of your State as that of others is needed—in fact is indispensable. This alone is sufficient reason why I should wish to be at a good understanding with you. Please write me at least as long a letter as this—of course saying in it just what you think fit. Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

To this communication HORATIO SEYMOUR made the following reply:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, APRIL 14, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have delayed answering your letter for some days with a view of preparing a paper in which I wish to state clearly the aspect of public affairs from the stand-point I occupy. I do not claim any superior wisdom, but I am confident the opinions I hold are entertained by one-half of the population of the Northern States. I have been prevented from giving my views in the manner I intended by a pressure of official duties, which, at the present stage of the legislative session of this State confine me to the Executive Chamber until each midnight; after the adjournment, which will soon take place, I will give you, without reserve, my opinion and purposes with regard to the condition of our unhappy country.

In the meantime, I assure you that no political resentments, no personal purposes, will turn me aside from the pathway I have marked out for myself. I intend to show those charged with the administration of public affairs a due deference and respect, and give to them a just and generous support in all measures they may adopt within the scope of their constitutional powers. For the preservation of this Union I am ready to make any sacrifice of interest, passion, or prejudice. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To his Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It will be noticed that this letter contemplates a further and longer communication from the Governor to the President. The events attending the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee rendered such a writing unnecessary. The Governor testified by his acts his anxiety to aid the General Government. After those acts—and I use his own words—he "could not well write without seeming to boast of what had been done." In connection with the correspondence, however, it is worthy of particular note that Gov. SEYMOUR, in addition to the HON. SIMON CAMERON and one other distinguished man with whom I have conversed on the subject, is firmly convinced that there was at one time what can only be called a conspiracy, set on foot and engaged in by a number of Republican leaders, to force President LINCOLN out of the White House. Regarding this movement, ex-Senator CAMERON said to me in May, 1878: "Late in 1862 or early in 1863 there can be no doubt that a secret effort was made to bring about the ejectment of President LINCOLN from the White House. Some time after I returned from the Russian mission, and while I was resting at my home in Pennsylvania, I received from a number of the most prominent gentlemen an invitation to visit Washington and attend a meeting which, according to my information, was to be held in regard to national affairs. I afterward discovered that this invitation was extended to me because it was believed that my somewhat unpleasant exit from the War Department had rendered me hostile to Mr. Lincoln and his Administration. Knowing nothing of this at the time, however, I went to the capital and found there assembled a number of prominent men who had come together ostensibly for the purpose of advising with each other regarding the condition of the country. This, I say, was their ostensible purpose, but I soon found that their real object was to find means by which the President could be impeached and turned out of office. The complaint against Mr. Lincoln was that he lacked ability and energy, and that he was not pushing the war with sufficient vigor. These reasons and the plan of attack, if I may use the expression, were all made known to me, and I was asked for my advice. I give it stating with as much earnestness as I could command, that the movement proposed would be a disastrous one, and strongly urging that it would be little short of madness to interfere with the Administration."

Gov. Seymour, though not in possession of those minute details of the scheme, is confident not only that it existed, but that President LINCOLN was aware of its existence. It is just possible that this knowledge accounts for the great anxiety, which he, at different times, displayed to be on intimate terms with Mr. Seymour and other prominent Democrats whom he could trust. That he did display that anxiety there can be no doubt. Indeed, it can be stated upon the authority of an eminent Republican veteran of the city of New York, who was closely identified with his Administration, that he, on at least one occasion, said, in substance: "If Gov Seymour would like to be President of the United Staees nothing stands in his way." It, at least, cannot be denied that he caused an intimation of this character to be conveyed to the Governor. Nor was he alone in his desire to be "at a good understanding" with the leader of the New York Democracy. Edwin M. Stanton, the most radical member of his Cabinet, expressed a strong desire in the same direction. The proof of this statement will be found in the following confidential communication, which, like the letters of Messrs. Lincoln and Seymour, now appear in print for the first time:

[*Confidential*]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and cordial support you have given to the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity, and patriotism you have exhibited I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge without arrogating any personal claim on my part in such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend, EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Still more significant is the following telegram, to which, for reasons that need be stated, Mr. SEYMOUR made no reply:

BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINTON, May 25, 1864.

The Hon. Gov. Seymour:

Would it be possible for you to come to Washington immediately, to enable me to confer with you personally on some matters of great personal interest? Please answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To what matter of great "personal interest" the Senator referred Mr. Seymour may have suspected, but he failed to enter into the communication by means of which he could have been definitely informed.

His action during the draft riots, so much misrepresented, his nomination for the Presidency in 1868, and his refusal to accept the United States Senatorship in 1874 and Governorship in 1876, are next discussed. He had reached the determination not to again accept office, but to continue even more than his usual activity in the affairs of his state, county and town. In this connection, this anecdote is related:

No man has greater faith in the progress and future of the American Republic than Horatio Seymour. It is related of him that on a recent occasion while seated at a public dinner with Lord Houghton of England, that gentleman said to him:

"Gov. Seymour, are you not sometimes sorry that Mother England let your States escape from under her wing?"

"Well, no, my Lord, not exactly," said the Governor, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "but I do sometimes think we should not have allowed you to leave us!"

"What in the world do you mean?" asked his Lordship, laughing good-humoredly, but evidently a little astonished.

"Oh, simply that it would be rather pleasant to have you in the family of States," replied the Governor. "Having 50,000,000 of people on our side, of course we could do most of the governing. Still, for the sake of old relationship, I have no doubt we could have afforded to allow you a few extra Congressmen and a Senator or two." Lord Houghton caught the spirit of the joke, and seemed to enjoy it immensely.

A MOHAWK VALLEY HOME.

A century and a half ago Gov. Cosby, one of the colonial rulers of New York, obtained a patent for 24,000 acres of land in the Valley of the Mohawk, where the city of Utica now stands. The grant, like others of a similar character, was subject to certain "quit-rents," which were reserved to the Crown. These rents remained unpaid, and, before the Revolution, the land known as the Cosby Manor was thrown into the market. General Philip Schuyler, for himself and three other persons, bought it. One of his associates in the purchase was Rutger Bleecker, an ancestor of the lady who is now Mrs. Horatio Seymour. An estate of 500 acres, once a part of the manor, is still in her possession. It is situated upon a slope of the Deerfield hills, which rise gently on the northern bank of the Mohawk, less than three miles from Utica. The crest of one of the elevations is crowned by a low, but roomy, unpretending, but most comfortable, two-story cottage, the main floor of which is almost level with the bright green lawn that stretches on one side as far as the eye can reach, and on the other is lost in a dark forest of old and mighty trees. From the broad porch of this cottage, looking for 15 miles over the Valley of the Mohawk, may be seen the pathway over which, during the last half century, there has passed the greatest movement of the human race the world has ever known—the pathway by which the people of Europe have found their way into the great West—a movement not of mili horses or of great armies, but of civilization and industry which has built up great cities in desert places. Beyond the valley, over on the other side of the river, rise the hills which formed the council chamber, the seat of Government of the Iroquois, the great confederacy which, before the white man conquered, held control of the country from the coast to the Mississippi and the Illinois, from north of the mighty lakes to what is now the State of North Carolina. But not only this. The range of hills which are thus seen forms one of the most remarkable water-sheds on the face of the earth, a water-shed from whose slopes are poured streams which find outlets in the tepid waters of tropical seas and in the frozen oceans of the North.

The modest brown cottage so situated and so surrounded is the home of Horatio Seymour. Entering it upon almost any summer morning, the master of the house—strong, keen-eyed and quick-witted in spite of advancing age—may be found seated in a quaint, odd-cornered library, his favorite room. It is filled with books; there are books, papers and maps everywhere. Old documents and deeds relating to the early history of New York hang upon the wall, one of them testifying to the fact that George Washington, shrewd business man that he was, speculated in Mohawk Valley lands; while another rather demolishes Charles Sumner's theory that Massachusetts was always opposed to the slavery trade by setting forth that, in the year of grace 1711, "Coffee, a negro man slave," was sold into that colony from New York, and that the transfer was made "in the name of God and the Christian religion." Old fire-arms, flint-locks, swords and powder horns, each of which tells some story of bygone days, appear in stray nooks. The office chair for many years used by Daniel Webster—heavy, comfortable and black with age—stands in front of the roomy table which serves as a desk, and in an out-of-the-way corner, between two tall windows, a great Dutch clock, evidently an old family relic, gives warning of the passing hours. It was in this library, opening on a charmingly-appointed sitting room, in which the gracious and winning wife of the veteran statesman spends most of her time, that Horatio Seymour told me the story of his life.

APPLES OF GOLD IN PICTURES OF SILVER.

"And during all these years and through all these struggles, have you had any one aim or end in view?" I asked the Governor when he had finished the recital. His ready response was:

"Yes; yes, indeed, and if you like, I will tell you just what it has been."

"I should like very much to hear," was, of course, my reply, and he went on:

"I have aimed to take an interest in everything in this world with which I had a right to concern myself.

"During a long life I have learned that people who have the happiest and healthiest minds take an active part in everything which concerns their community, their State, or the country at large.

"A proper interest and sympathy for others gives men vigorous minds and a broad view, while selfish views tend to contract even great intellects.

"A thoroughly selfish man must, in the end, be a thoroughly unhappy one.

"The study of men has taught me still another great truth. It is that, while their conditions as to wealth, the character of their homes and surroundings are very different, the variety of worlds they live in is still more varied.

"Money may fix the character of a man's house, but only intelligence and culture can give beauty and interest to the sphere or world in which he passes his life.

"Every single object on this earth is of value to those who know its character, its history and its use, while those who are ignorant of these things take no interest even in the choicest productions of nature.

"To one man the heavens are filled with great systems of mighty worlds. To another the skies are simply so much blue space dotted with bright, but to them meaningless points of light. To one the earth is an exhaustless museum, giving endless subjects for study, thought and happiness; to another it is simply a clod in which to grow potatoes and cabbages.

"Appreciating and acting on these familiar truths, I decided at an early age to take an active interest in everything that concerned the general welfare, and, above all, to keep my mind vigorous and sympathetic.

"I determined to learn something, no matter how little, regarding every object or subject which came under my notice.

"I did not seek to be learned in a high degree with regard to any of these things, but I did seek from my own labor and the labor of others to gain a reasonably clear conception of the progress of science and the ends it had gained.

"I believed that by doing so, while life lasted, no matter what change of health or fortune came, I would be able to find some subject or object in the world by which I might be interested and rendered content."

For several moments after he said this Gov. Seymour remained silent. Then I asked: "Governor, do you think that the people of the United States are losing interest in political affairs?"

"No," he replied, with much emphasis. No; to the American people, to the men of the country districts at least, political duty will always be regarded as one which must be performed.

"There may be in the large cities men who, because of business connections, fail to do the service which the State has a right to expect from them, but in the country, where the masses of the voters live, politics will always be, to a great extent, sentimental.

"In short, the love for party in the average citizen of this country will always be a sentiment—a sentiment which can no more be eradicated than can a belief in religion.

"The leaders of to-day are so unduly secretive, suspicious, and, as they believe, diplomatic, that they fail to attract to them that personal following which was given to men like Calhoun and Henry Clay, but to their parties our people will forever cling."

Regarding the system of human slavery which was overthrown by the war, Gov. Seymour has thought deeply. During one of our conversations he said: "The system of slavery as it existed in the South was upheld by three parties—the planters, the weavers, and the wearers of cotton. Two of the parties lived at the North and one at the South. That the system would die out rapidly at the South, as it had at the North, I believed and still believe. It could never have sustained itself when the supply of cotton was equal to the natural demand. For some time before the war slaves had productive value in only five States. These kept up a market value in the other sections. This fact of itself tended to destroy slavery, for it carried the negroes into the Gulf States and lessened the value of laborers. The people of the far South knew this so well that laws were passed there prohibiting the introduction of slaves. In this way it was hoped that their value might be kept up.

"It is now well understood that the negroes, though the war checked their progress, are so numerous that Southern planters could not afford to own them.

"The sentiment of hostility to slavery was a just one, but sentiments alone are not sufficient to guide men. An incident in my own career will illustrate this.

"During my term as Governor I was very anxious that my first pardon should be right beyond question. Even while I was thinking on the subject I received a letter from the officers of one of our prisons which stated that a negro convict had been confined in their institution for more than twenty years; that his conduct had been good in all respects; that he had made himself useful in many ways, and that they placed full confidence in him. His time was soon to expire, and they asked that he be granted a pardon, a certificate of good conduct which would help him when he was again out in the world.

"I knew of none who could show a better record for so long a time and I granted the pardon. For a week I thought over the matter and was satisfied with what I had done. At the end of that time, however, what was my surprise to receive from the pardoned convict a letter in which he said that for more than twenty years he had lived in the State Prison and had tried to do his duty. Such being the case, he wanted to know why the Governor had turned him out at the beginning of winter to starve and freeze, when if he had been let alone until summer he could have taken care of himself.

"This incident," Mr. Seymour continued, "taught me the great lesson that mere sentiment, however virtuous, without care and wisdom, may at times do more harm than good.

"But whatever the errors of the past may have been, it is now clearly the duty of all our people to do their best to improve the condition of the negroes in the United States. Not only justice and humanity, but the prosperity of the country, particularly of the South, call for the highest possible development of their intelligence, their morals, their social condition and material prosperity."

NEVER AGAIN.

Horatio Seymour and William L Marcy, as has already been stated, were warm friends. When Mr. Marcy left the office of Secretary of State, at the close of President Pierce's administration, he sent for Governor Seymour. He was an old man, and wanted to consult as to his future with his younger associate. It may be that he knew he was on the brink of the grave. When his friend came to him at his home, he greeted him with much cordiality, but with a solemnity which was not usual with him. Then apparently as if carrying out a long cherished purpose, he began to recite the important incidents in his long and busy career. He told eloquently of his struggles at the outset to gain a standing in his profession, related how he had been advanced to the office of Judge, to the Governorship of his State, to the Senate of the United States, and to positions in the Cabinets of Presidents Polk and Pierce. Then he continued:

"Mr. Seymour, in this long life I have had many problems to solve, but I am now called upon to meet one which troubles and perplexes me more than any that have gone before. That problem is how to leave the stage of public action with dignity, and yet in a way that will not show an indifference to the interests of the country, to the party, or to my friends. I do not wish to hang about the stage like a superannuated actor, nor would I seem to turn my back on the world after I have had all the honors I can expect from it."

In a few days an all-ruling Providence solved this problem for William L. Marcy. While apparently in the best of health, lying upon a sofa turning over the leaves of a book, his heart ceased to beat.

Referring to his last conversation with Mr. Marcy, Gov. Seymour said to me:

"That last interview with the good, great man who had been my life long friend impressed me deeply. I then made up my mind that no man should cheat himself out of the repose of his old age. In his last days, if his life had not been a barren one, it seemed to me that every man should have much to think of, that he should devote himself to such thought and to such usefulness in his private circle as he might be fitted for. It is for these reasons that I have determined not to accept public station."

From the determination thus formed, Horatio Seymour may be trusted not to depart.

H. C.

THE TRAMP ACT IN FORCE.

Provisions of the Law Which Went into Force on August 15.

SECTION 1.—That any person going about from place to place begging, asking or subsisting on charity, and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp, and guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinemut at labor in the county jail or workhouses for not more than twelve months, in the discretion of the courts; *provided*, that if any person so arrested can prove by satisfactory evidence that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms for the purpose aforesaid in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense hereinbefore described, and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest, either by the magistrate before whom he is committed, or by the court upon hearing of the case upon writ of *habeas corpus*.

SEC. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the owner's consent, or shall be found carrying any firearms or other dangerous weapon with intent unlawfully to do injury to or intimidate any other person, which intent may be inferred by the jury trying the case by the facts that the defendant is a tramp and so armed, or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, shall upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor for a period not exceeding three years.

Sec. 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person described by the first section of this act shall be prima facie evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act, subject to the proviso contained in Section one of this act.

Sec. 4. Any person upon view of any offence described in this act may apprehend the offender, and take him before a justice of the peace or alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or commit the prisoner for trial, as in the case of other misdemeanors.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any female or minor under the age of sixteen years, nor to any blind, deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or crippled person who is unable to perform manual labor.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on and after August 15, 1879, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Gov. Sprague's Career.

(Utica Observer.)

Mr. Sprague's life is a peculiar one. He was born to great wealth, but was never endowed with much intellect. When he was 29 years old he returned in the winter of 1859-60 from a trip to Europe. His ambition at that time soared no higher than to command a company of militia known as the Providence light artillery. This battery turned out to meet him on his return, and succeeded (with the help of Sprague's money) in getting up quite a celebration. The Democrats happened to hold their State Convention about that time, and taking advantage of the temporary excitement they nominated Sprague for governor. The tradition runs that he went home and said: "Ma, I have been nominated for Governor of Rhode Island." His mother answered: "This is a high honor." "But, Ma, I am nominated by the Democrats, and the Republicans are in a large majority." "But, William, you have a large fortune. If I were nominated, and if I wanted to be Governor, I would be. "Ma," said the young hero, "I *will* be Governor of Rhode Island." And he was. They say it cost him $120,000, and that his defeated competitor, Seth Paldford, spent over $60,000. Under the pleasant laws of Rhode Island they charge a man a dollar for voting. They call it a poll-tax. Mr. Sprague went into Cranston, where he was born, and paid the poll-tax for the whole town. His agents stood at the polls bidding against Padelford's agents, and the average price of an intelligent voter in Rhode Island that year was $20. Some of the ignorant sold themselves for $5 while a few citizens of great culture demanded as much as $100 for their ballots. During Gov. Sprague's first term the civil war broke out, and as he had been a military man (in the militia) he immediately rose to great prominence. He was re-elected Governor and accompanied the Rhode Island troops to the field, where he witnessed the battle of Bull Run—from a safe distance. He was commissioned a brigadier general and wore the uniform for a short time, but did not accept the office. In 1863 he was chosen a Senator in Congress, where he served for twelve years—till 1875. In Washington he met and married Kate Chase, the eldest daughter of the late chief justice.

"Old Si" Points the Moral of the Conkling-Sprague Affair.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Old Si laid his hand upon his knee-cap and said:

"Dis hyar sporadick tech ob de rumatiz 'minds me dat hits gwine ter rain 'bout fo'r days, an I'se lierbul to lose de run ob de story."

"Which story?"

"Dat leetle romance up yonder in Rode Ilum, 'twixt Conkling an' Guv'ner Sprague."

"What do you think of it, Si, anyhow?"

"Well, sah, my 'pinions on dese hyar queschins is purty solid, fer er fack! Now, in dis case I'se cl'arly satisfide dat de Guv wuz totin' 'round de bes' argyment dat wuz lef' him in de premises."

"Then you approve of shot-gun remedy for domestic invasions?"

"Jess edzackly! An' whenebber er man gits hissef up ter dat pitch, whedder he's er musick teacher fum Germany or a chin musishun fum New Yawk, dat he goes inter kamp on anudder man's home lot, de owner of de lot hez got de rite ter use a rit ob 'jeckment wid hair triggers an' senter-fire buck-shot kyartridges!"

"Perhaps the law forbids and furnishes another sort of remedy?"

"Dat mabbe so wid de law dey puts on der sheep-skin kivers, but dat's er unritten law ob dis hyar law, dat when er man buys er marridge license he gits de rite wid hit ter organize funerils in his naborhood in dese sort ob 'mergincies!"

"And that looks reasonable."

"Dat's de smoob-bore logick dat'l wind up de debate jess ez well in Rode Ilum ez in Georgy, an' hit's dat sort of er seckshun ob de kode dat's tacked up on my doah-post, yer heah me!"

And then the old man limped away to escape the shower.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MELONCHOLIC.

Three melons went sailing out in the West,
Nutmeg, water and musk—
Three little boys at evening dusk,
White nature brooded in damp suspense,
Climbed over a ten-rail, eight-foot fence
And stowed a melon beneath each vest.

Three little coffins appeared that night
And tackled the cherubs three—
O the groan, the pain, the misery,
The cramp, the gripe and the inward hurt,
The fate that the doctors couldn't avert—
Three undertakers at morning's light.

Yet melons go sailing everywhere
And women are born to weep,
And boys will forage while farmers sleep,
And coffins will come where melons go,
And so will doctors and every woe
That points the way to the golden stair.
—*St. Louis Times.*

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, has a big monstache and is about forty-two years old.

THE National Greenback Labor party in Philadelphia is said to have an organ called *The Rag Baby*. It is to be published in green, with a Greenback vignette heading.

CONGRESSMAN DE LA MATYR, the Greenbacker champion, in a recent speech in Maine, declared that education injured the colored people at the South more than it benefited them.

A YORKSHIRE vicar publicly protested against some Methodist carpenters who took a contract for building a church, because they had "no religious acquaintance with such work." He paid nearly $300 damages into court

ON the front of the house where Lincoln died, when he was carried across the street from the theatre, has been placed a marble tablet giving the name and date of his death. The house is now occupied as the office of the Washington *Sentinel*.

VICTOR HUGO has got a new idea. He says that in the twentieth century war, capital punishment, monarchy, dogmas and frontiers would all disappear. There would be for all our great country, the earth; and one great hope, heaven.

IT may be said that the National Senate is now doing business at Newport. On Friday evening Senator Pendleton entertained at dinner Senators Butler, Rollins, Anthony, Chandler, Burnside and Beck. Senator Conkling was not present.

A LETTER was received in Washington Saturday from Gen. Ewing. He says he is very confident of his election as Governor of Ohio, that the people are enthusiastic, and that the vote will be large. He says also that he believes he will get the whole greenback vote.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S winter home in Louisiana is described as a very beautiful one, surrounded by the flowers of which he is extravagantly fond. Mr. Jefferson's eldest son occupies the place and grows quantities of rice, sugar, cotton and oranges.

THE Mormon organ at Salt Lake City, the *Herald*, is dreadfully excited over the anti-Mormon circular to foreign governments, calls Mr. Evarts "a fraud with a big F," and declares that Mormon emigration from the Old World will not fall off appreciably.

THE number of post offices in this country is getting to be so large that it is difficult to know what to do with them all. There are twice as many offices as there were in 1852, now numbering forty-one thousand, and the department finds trouble to communicate changes and other essential information to the great army of postmasters.

EX SENATOR SIMMONS of Boston, says in his judgment the Republican vote for General Butler will be larger in the coming election than it was in the last, not because the people care so much for General Butler as Butler perhaps, but because they believe that a change in the State government would be for the good of the people of the State.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

—The regular county meeting of the Democracy of Lehigh was held on Saturday at Lyon Valley, a point equi distant from several of the large towns such as Allentown, Catasaqua, Slatington, etc. Speeches were made by Hon. John D. Stiles, Dr. Erdman, Chairman of the County Committee; R. E. Wright, Jr., Augustus L. Rnhe, Adam Woolever and others. A series of resolutions were adopted endorsing the State platform and candidate, affirming the belief that the organization in Lehigh would maintain its enviable distinction by giving a majority of 2,600 for Daniel O. Barr.

—The political campaign opens auspiciously in Washington county. The *Democrat* says of the recent meeting of the County Committee:

The gathering was very much the largest of the kind we have ever seen. The capacious grand jury room was completely filled, and the feeling of interest manifested clearly indicated that all were thoroughly imbued with a determination to employ every honest means to secure a victory on the 4th of November. Indeed, the feeling of hopefulness thus created was emphasized by the declaration of numerous members that the Democrats of their respective districts were manifesting a more than ordinary desire to elect our ticket by a handsome majority.

Hon. George W. Miller, Chairman of the State Committee, was present by invitation, and gave a very encouraging report of the prospect in the State at large. He also gave expression to his gratified surprise at the attendance, stating that in his experience as Cairman of the County Committee during several campaigns he had never seen it equaled.

—The Republican Committee of Beaver county have to fill a vacancy on the ticket of that party—an Auditor for two years, in place of Finley Anderson, recently deceased. The committee will also have to nominate a candidate for Poor House Director in place of Thomas Ramsey, who was killed by a locomotive week before last.

—The Cambria county Democrats on Monday nominated Henry Scanlon for County Surveyor; J. J. Hornick for Jury Commissioner, and John Rarabaugh for Director of the Poor. Wm. Sechler of Ebensburg, was elected Chairman of the County Committee. Their was a split in the Shrievalty nomination and both Patrick F. Kirby and Michael Nagle claim to have been regularly nominated.

SHEETS OF FLAME.

Rivers of Burning Oil Running Down the Ravines.

Parker City's Narrow Escape From Destruction.

Explosions That Scattered Great Tanks in all Directions—Terrible Scenes.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

PARKER, PA., August 16.—For three days Parker has been in a state of excitement. Since daybreak on Thursday morning, when the great twenty thousand barrel tank of oil was set on fire by the lightning, fires have been raging incessantly. When the tank burst streams of flames ran down the ravines. Several houses in Kellyville were destroyed and when the oil reached the river the flames leaped upward for three or four hundred feet. The sight was a grand one, but no one thought of that. Parker City was in danger. Happily, however, the fire was stayed in that direction, although the work of destruction among the oil still went on. The first tank destroyed belonged to the William Munhall Company of Pittsburgh. Later in the day a seven thousand barrel tank, owned by the Graham Oil Company was destroyed

A THIRD TANK BURNED.

Early yesterday morning a third tank was fired, as already telegraphed. This was the immense tank owned by Chalfant & Robinson of Kittaning. It held 22,000 barrels oil and was situated in the steep ravine opposite the Oil Exchange. The flames were partially smothered, but again broke out, and then, with an awful report, the top blew off and the fire raged fiercely in the tank. The excitement throughout last night was intense. Everybody waited for the end to come. When the oil should boil over it was expected to fire a tank containing ten thousand barrels in the direct line which the burning oil running down the ravine would take. The flames were expected to cross the river. The lower portion of Parker was in danger. People moved their goods to places of safety. The firemen were ready at a moment's notice. No one slept last night. No one could, with danger so near at hand. The best was hoped for, but no one dared expect it. All that could be done was to watch and wait.

TORRENTS OF FLAME.

At 11:15 to-day the oil overflowed, but not so heavily as was looked for. A solid sheet of flame ran down the ravine to the river. Great clouds of black smoke arose in the air. The flames rolled over the ground and leaped many feet into the air. The heat was most intense. It generated gas in the United Pipe Line Tank No. 76, known as the Grant, Weller & Co. tank, situated three hundred feet north. A most terrific explosion followed, shattering the heavy plate-glass in the windows and stores of the city and shaking the houses to their very foundations. The explosion was heard for ten miles. The roof of the tank was scattered around the country for a long distance. One piece, weighing fifty pounds, was found four miles away.

APPALLING SCENES.

The scene that followed was appalling. The tank contained twenty-two thousand barrels and the explosion laid it level with the ground. Solid waves of burning oil rushed down the hillside. They reached the river but did not stop there. For a while the consternation was complete Every one looked for the flames to strike fire ctly across and fire the city. The anxiety was intense. Everything depended upop the current and the wind. The scene at this time was grand beyond description. The river of burning oil, with its flames and black smoke, rolled its folds upward until the heavens were darkened. The citizens, terror-stricken, rushed in wild dismay in all directions. Their faces were blanched. Women and children were crying and strong men were paralyzed with fear. Happily the wind was strong enough to change the course of the flames to below the city. In half an hour they began receding. Then they divided, hugging both bans of the river. The coming was overwhelming and sublime. The receding was a fitting finish to a picture that never has been transferred to canvass.

NO FURTHER DAMAGE APPREHENDED.

By this flow two dwellings on the hillside were swept away, and also several small wooden tanks of oil of the United Pipe Line. When the flames subsided it was discovered that tank No. 4 of the United Pipe Line was on fire, containing twelve thousand barrels. Tanks 5 and 4 are still burning, and will continue to burn during the night. No further damage is apprehended. The total amount of oil tols in the destroyed tanks is eighty thousand barrels. The total loss on the oil, dwellings and other property is one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

THE LOSSES.

The losses as far as can be obtained at this writing are as follows:

Munhall & Co.	$18,000
Graham Oil Co.	6,000
United Pipe Line	45,000
Isaac Leisy & Co.	1,000
P. & K. C. Railroad	1,000
Graham & Jackson mills	1,500
A. L. Weir	1,500
W. H. Piper	1,000
J. McNerny	500
Fentons	5,000
Yinglings	100
A. V. R. R.	1,000
W. Dee	500
Grand Loading Rack	500
Parker Merchants, broken glass	1,200

A very small proportion of the loss was covered by insurance.

The total amount of oil consumed i about eighty thousand barrels. The aggregate loss is about one hundred thousand dollars.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MRS. SARTORIS NOT DEAD—HOW THE MISTAKE WAS MADE.

LONDON, August 18.—The announcement of the death of Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, daughter of ex-President Grant, was erroneous. Her name was confounded with the name of E. T. Sartoris, better known as Adelaide Kemble, a lady who died in England recently. Nellie Grant (Mrs. Sartoris) is alive and well.

WHEN General Tom Ewing was in Maine he made a speech against Blaine and then spent the night with the Maine Senator. When Blaine goes to Ohio to speak against Ewing he will be offered the hospitalities of the great Greenbacker's house.

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DAILY POST, six months, by mail.....4 50
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POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$1 50
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Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1879.

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We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

PECKSNIFFS OF POLITICS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS sketches JOHN SHERMAN to a nicety, in a recent letter to a Maine Greenbacker. "It is as impossible," he says, "to answer JOHN SHERMAN as to find fault with a weathercock. That can always claim that it points the way the wind blows, and so can he. There is no doctrine in finance that he has not advocated, and none that he has not denied; no principle on either side that he has not asserted, none that he has not scouted. His record will be equally good whether hard money carries the day or we Greenbackers succeed." Then, as to SHERMAN'S assertion of resumption accomplished, Mr. PHILLIPS says with truth:

In the sense in which Congress ordered resumption and hard money men threatened and what they are fully resolved to finally make resumption, it has never come, and no government would have dared to attempt it. The greenbackers claimed and proved that at any time during the last five years government might have resumed if it would let the greenback live and be receivable at the Custom House. The hard money men scouted both conditions, and promptly proclaimed they would resume on the grave of the greenback. When the time came they submitted gladly, like coy maidens, only too glad to be conquered, to reissuing the greenback, and Sherman himself violates the law every day in ordering them to be received for duties. He knows that he is obliged to do this: that without it resumption would be a failure Only by submitting to the superior wisdom of their opponents, and also by violating their own absurd and wicked legislation, are they able today to play this farce of resumption. Hypocrisy has been well defined as "the homage vice pays to virtue." So this cunning trick of the bankrupt Republicans is stealing the livery of heavan to serve the devil in. I do not ask men to believe in this strange theft on my assertion. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, whose money articles are known to be inspired by one of the strongest, ablest and most successful of our banking houses, roundly and distinctly tells Sherman that he has not resumed.

And for the matter of that so do the New York *Times*, *Evening Post*, and the leading financial papers of the country. At any time within the last ten years, by receiving greenbacks for custom duties, the value of paper money and coin would have been equalized.

PHILLIPS concludes with this raking indictment of the Republican party:

Burke said (recognizing that there is a faith due to the people as well as to the holders of public securities): "It is to the property of the citizen, and not to the demands of the creditor of the State, that the original faith of society is prior in time, paramount in title, superior in equity."

Forgetting this, the Republican party broke the pledge which made greenbacks exchangeable with bonds, cheating the people out of millions, which they gave the Shylocks. Second, they ordered the bonds, which Sherman said, in the Senate, 1868, were payable in paper, to be paid in coin. Swindle No. 2, of some $300,000,000. Third, they demonetized silver, and left the bonds payable in gold alone. Swindle No. 3, of which robbed the people of hundreds of millions more to fill the pockets of the Rothschilds. Measure, if you can, the impudence of such a party—the Pecksniffs of politics—with their hands in their neighbors' pockets, boring their victims all the while with everlasting chatter about "public honesty."

"PECKSNIFFS of politics," is good as a designation of the Republican managers. Holding power by the most infamous crimes, read their cant about Democratic fraud. Recall their indignation over legislation in appropriation bills, when they set the precedent, and run it as long as it served their purpose. Notice their clamor for honest elections and their determination to maintain an army of partizan Deputy Marshals, as agencies of fraud and intimidation. All this is the essence of PECKSNIFF'S gospel. WENDELL PHILLIPS was never happier than in thus describing the Republican party. It is manifestly "the PECKSNIFF of politics."

DEBAUCHING ELECTIONS.

There have been investigations by Congressional Committees into the appointment and services of Deputy Marshals, under the Federal election law, in most of the Northern cities in which this plan of maintaining "the purity of the ballot box" has been adopted. In San Francisco, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City, and one or two other places, where the bulk of the Deputies were appointed, the testimony shows a remarkable uniformity as to the character of the men, the mode of their appointment, and the uses to which they were put. That the story should be the same in all these widely separated cities is a little remarkable, and indicates the plan of source. By the Republican Committee at Washington, no doubt.

In the first place the Deputy Marshals were all active Republican partizans, appointed for their capacity to do political work. The only exceptions were in the cases of some scalawag Democrats who got the appointment and the fifty dollars fees attached, on the condition they would work against the Democratic candidates.

The Deputies, the evidence shows, were generally appointed at the instance of Republican candidates, and were subject to their orders. They reported to the Republican Committees before reporting to the authorities, empowered by the law to direct their proceedings.

Their services were such as we should look for from active and unscrupulous partisans. They served as window men, intimidated voters, brought up Republican voters and crowded off Democratic. In many instances the testimony shows they guided gangs of repeaters to different polling places. They arrested Democrats on the slightest provocation, and discharged them on the promise not to vote. If they accidentally arrested Republicans, they were promptly released by order of Republican officials.

The character of the Deputy Marshals was such as to admirably fit them for this sort of work. They included the most reckless and desperate men found in the slums of a great city; ex-convicts, jail-birds, pimps, professional criminals, etc. They were generally stationed in Democratic precincts, with the avowed purpose, by bullying and fighting, of keeping down the Democratic vote.

These were the guardians of the elective franchise, furnished by the Republican party, and paid for at the rate of five dollars a day for ten days, out of the Federal Treasury.

In 1876, 13,000 men of this character were employed at an aggregate cost to the taxpayers of $260,000. In 1878 some 11,000 were employed at a cost of a quarter of a million more. In the last three years, half a million of dollars of the people's money has been expended in this Republican scheme of controling and debauching the ballot box under pretence of maintaining its purity.

The investigation into the appointment and services of Deputy Marshals at Cincinnati, just concluded, has given another example of the beauties of the Deputy Marshal and Supervisor system. It is the same story that has been told in every city where an inquiry has been made. The *Enquirer* summarizes the evidence elicited at Cincinnati:

In the appointment of Supervisors the law requires that all political parties shall be represented. Scrupulous care was taken that every voting precinct should have one Republican Supervisor. The remaining half of them were appointed from Republicans, Democrats, Nationals and socialists. This was an evasion of the law, if not an absolute violation. The division should have been made in proportion to the votes cast by each at the last preceding election.

But the most glaring wrong shown was in the appointment of Deputy Marshals. Men who had been indicted for murder, robbery, swindling, rape, theft and almost every crime in the calendar were appointed Deputy Marshals, with authority to arrest and imprison law-abiding citizens. They were massed in the Democratic wards. They were removed from one Congressional District to another. They were instructed to work secretly and not to allow their official character to to be known.

They were instructed to report to the Republican headquarters, not the Courts, of what they might think an infraction of the laws, or of any plan they might devise to carry the election for that party—and for Mr. Butterworth. For doing all this service they were paid $50 apiece by the United States Government.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Although the friends of Governor ROBINSON were in the majority at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Niagara Falls, New York, on Friday, they did nothing to aggravate the minority standing by Tammany. There were several hundred politicians at the Falls, in the interest of Tammany, but the rural Democracy had their policy laid out and did not deviate from it. They called the Convention for September 10, at Syracuse, and addressed the call to "all friends of administrative reform and economical government as practiced and enforced by the Democratic State administration." The Convention will be composed of three delegates from each assembly district, which will make a body of 384 delegates. There has been some talk of a compromise on Governor, by nominating CLARKSON N. POTTER, but the course of Mr. KELLY in attempting to dictate the action of the Convention in advance, has made it impossible, it is believed, for Governor ROBINSON'S friends to withdraw his name. KELLY has undoubtedly taken the very best course to secure his own defeat. We believe GOV. ROBINSON by all odds the strongest candidate that can be nominated. There will be defections from him, but they will be more than made good by independent and Republican votes, for his executive policy, in its economy and retrenchment, has won him hosts of friends and admirers outside his own party. A Tammany bolt will emphasize this.

The Republican Convention, if it accepts Senator CONKLING'S leadership and dictation, will nominate CORNELL, but those who are restive under the CONKLING rule are making a big effort for supremacy, and propose to nominate SLOAN, STARIN or ROBERTSON, who are denominated Reform Republicans. The result of their Convention will determine the effect of recent occurrences on Mr. CONKLING'S power as a partisan dictator.

—The New York *World* does not appear to be uneasy over the political situation in the State. In concluding its remarks on the action of the State Committee says:

Now that the silly season is drawing to its close, and the serious political work of the year is about to begin in New York, Democrats all over the country may take heart of grace from the action of the Democratic State Committee. The Democrats of the Empire State will not throw away the overwhelming advantages of position secured for them by the fearless, conscientious and successful administration of Governor Robinson. They will not permit the party in this State to be disgraced and led to ruin in 1879 by the blundering and discredited They will take the field under a flag which even their opponents will be forced to respect. And when the decisive day of the election comes the Democratic voters of the city as well as of the State will be found at the polls loyal to the principles of the party, and utterly contemptuous of the noisy and ill-conditioned conspirators who have already made such a ridiculous fiasco in their scandalous and silly attempt to sell out to the Republicans and to Mr. John Davenport the solid vote of 60,000 Democratic voters.

THE TRAMP LAW.

The Tramp law went into operation on Friday last, the 15th inst., but the demand for coffee, bread and butter at the kitchen door is still heard in loud tones, if the male portion of the household are supposed to be absent. As tramps do not read the morning papers, perhaps they are not informed as to the provisions of the act, and may claim ignorance which makes it the duty of others to enlighten them.

The Tramp act provides that any person who goes about from place to place begging, with no place of habitation nor lawful occupation, shall be deemed a vagrant, and be subject to imprisonment in solitary confinement at hard labor in a jail or workhouse, unless he can satisfactorily show that he does not make tramping a business. Also, that any person carrying concealed weapons with unlawful intent, building fires on another person's land without permission, or committing any act of beggary or vagrancy, shall be arrested as a tramp, and that the arrest may be made by any person viewing the commission of any crime prescribed in the act. The act also provides that no female, or minor under the age of sixteen years, nor any blind, deaf and dumb, maimed or crippled person who is unable to perform manual labor shall be liable to prosecution. Some tramps who want to be smarter than their fellows are arranging to take advantage of the last mentioned provision, and presently we shall find the country overrun with worthless fellows affecting to be lame, blind or deaf. Others will rely upon the fifth section of the act and will procure women to do their begging while they will pretend to be soliciting work. Should any fail to find a full grown woman to act for them a child will be substituted. Many of them boast that the authorities will soon get tired of paying $28 (the estimated cost) for each and every tramp arrested and imprisoned.

JUST THE THING.

The Quincy *Whig* of Illinois, goes one better than the Okolona chap. It says:

Every Republican knows that nothing could happen to this Republic that would be of such advantage to it as general and judicious slaughter of the Democrats at the polls. For this purpose there ought to be a Federal bayonet in every county in the United States at the next general election. There ought to be more, but there are unfortunately no more to be had. Every patriot, however—and every patriot is a Republican—ought to take a bayonet with him to the polls for the purpose of assisting the Federal army in the work of killing Democrats.

This, of course, would make the business of undertaking very profitable, but then it would save a great deal of contention about election times, and relieve handsome women, of willowy form, like KATE CHASE SPRAGUE, from preventing ROSCOE CONKLING making the greatest effort of his life in defense of honest elections and against HAYES. When the Democrats are all killed, the CHANDLERS and PETROFFS of the country can walk in without electoral commissions or AGNES JENKS. In fact, the only way to prevent Democrats controlling this country hereafter is to kill them, and that immediately.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM is out in another card on the SPRAGUE-CONKLING affair, but it lacks the spice which secured the general publication of her first. JANE must not forget this, for it is the gauge of her value as a newspaper contributor. She now discovers that the outcry against ROSCOE is a Rebel conspiracy, designed to break down the Stalwart champion of moral ideas. She doubtless takes this hint from the shot-gun in the hands of the infuriated and wronged husband. Certainly ROSCOE was intimidated. He made first-class time out of Narragansett, and mildly accepted expletives from SPRAGUE, compared with which LAMAR'S were milk and water. So far JANE GREY is the only champion the Lord of the Lofty Torso has won to his side. He is a fallen tower; a wreck of matter and a crash of deceit. She cannot set him up.

THE *fourth day of September is the last day for the registration of voters.* Those who wish to vote the coming fall had better examine the list of voters now in the hands of the Assessor (or the one to be found at the election house), and see if their names are enrolled. If not on the list, inform the Assessor of the fact. The omission of names produces more confusion and trouble on election day than all defects put together. It is the duty of the citizen from this until the 4th of September (sixty days before the election) to apply to the Assessor if he wants his name placed on the list. It is the duty of every Assessor to remain at the election house in his respective district on the 3d and 4th days of September next, when those not registered, can find him and have their names put on the list of voters. Under our election laws an Assessor renders himself liable to a fine of $100 and three months imprisonment for assessing a tax against any person after the time specified in the law for closing his labors.

THE rapid growth of Kansas in population is shown by the result of the census which has just been completed, which gives the State a population on March 1 last of 849,978. This is considerably more than double the population shown by the Federal census of 1870, there being 364,399 inhabitants according to that enumeration. In 1875, according to the State census, the population 1875 has been much larger, relatively and actually, than from 1870 to 1875. The only States which have grown at as rapid a rate as Kansas are Texas and Nebraska, and Colorado since the silver mining fever broke out in earnest. Each of these States has gained at the expense of more populous sister States, the increase coming from them to a far greater extent than from foreign immigration.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

ENGINEER ROBERTS says $100,000 expended on the Allegheny river will revolutionize the navigation of that stream, whatever that may mean.

A MERCHANT of Boston hears a noise in the cellar, finds it caused by a burglar, who kills the inquisitive owner. Why will people want to play policeman in the dark?

ALREADY is it suggested that if KEMBLE, SALTER & Co. are convicted, the Pardon Board is organized to acquit. Sufficient for the day, &c. Let them first be made objects of clemency.

IF the "Seitz law" in Ohio is rigidly enforced the pending canvass will be a dry one. It punishes a candidate for setting up the beer, and makes the giving of money a grave misdemeanor.

BUTLER, HOOTEN & Co. objected to an honesty plank in their platform, and assert if the people of the State register their will in opposition, they have still sufficient power with the lowest class of Philadelphia to overturn the balance of the State. If such is the case, why is this called a Republican form of government.

MR. GLADSTONE'S budgets used to average $355,000,000 a year. Lord BEACONSFIELD'S budgets average $420,000,000 a year. The Liberal leader left office with a suplus of $60,000,000. The Conservative leader has already a heavy deficit; and it is likely that at the general election for members of Parliament, next year, will find himself without a Parliamentary majority.

THE Chester county organ of Chairman HOOTEN and Candidate BUTLER wants to make the suppression of Mormonism an issue in our election. The HOOTEN gag, BUTLER'S vote to save PETROFF, and the squelching of WOLFE in the KEMBLE interest, are ugly subjects to handle, hence the thrilling issue is submitted that no man should have more than one wife in Pennsylvania, save through the agency of the divorce courts.

A SOLID SOUTH is giving more trouble to Republicans just now in determining Presidential candidates than to Democrats. JOHN SHERMAN'S bummers can come in as delegates, and dictate terms to the Republican North, which is expected to give the votes, and a change is likely to be made from a majority to a two-third mode of selecting the nominee for President. In that event SHERMAN will be left and a new man put up. A solid North has the floor.

THE Republican papers are insisting that Gov. TILDEN has, or will contribute $7,547-62½ to the Democratic campaign fund of Philadelphia to pay the poll taxes of needy voters. We hope he will. It would be a much more honorable way of obtaining money for legitimate campaign expenses than bulldoaing the cash out of poorly paid Government clerks. But we fear the Republicans in starting the story are taking counsel of their fears [illegible] than facts.

NEW YORK is miserable since it has been discovered that the face of the Goddess of Liberty on the BLAND dollar represents the profile of a Philadelphia lady. As that is a provincial town and called rural, there is of course a grievance. Still the metropolis is not without hope, and asserts in brave words that the Goddess of Liberty on the mail wagons of New York has more chest and leg and less clothes than the Philadelphia Goddess and is destined to be the most popular. A committee will be called for.

UNDER Speaker PATTERSON in 1876 a Committee of Investigation was appointed in the Pennsylvania Legislature, of which JOSEPH HAYS of this county, Democrat, was Chairman. Mr. WOLFE was a member. A Democratic Legislature expelled PETROFF, who was returned and retained under a Republican administration. The work then commenced is now bearing fruit and we hope the men who have demoralized the public service and tarnished our fair name will be punished as they deserve.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* thinks Gen. WALKER'S estimation of 10,000,000 as the increase of population during the decade 1870-80 considerably too low. He points out that there has been no decade except the last the experience of which would warrant so small an estimate, and the civil war was the cause of the exceptionally low rate of increase during that period. The lowest previous rate of increase was 32.69, which would give a population of 51,162,102 in 1880, while the average rate of increase for the past nine decades 33.35 per cent., would bring the number up to 51,413,732. The commercial depression has probaly exercised a retarding effect, but, making every allowance for this influence, the census should show fully fifty millions.

The Death of Nellie Grant.

Nellie Grant's death will bring sorrow to thousands who remember her well as the little lady of the White House, sharing with her good mother in dispensing its honors and hospitalities. There is something very sad in her death in a foreign land, her home to be sure, as the joys and loves of maternity were coming to her, with her father and mother far away, and separated from all her own kindred by the eastern and western oceans. It will be a severe blow to General Grant and his wife, for Nellie was a favorite child. The New York *Herald* says:

Little more than five years ago she passed floral wreath upon her head and a husband by her side. She was then scarcely nineteen years old. She was born on the Fourth of July, 1855. She was simply and quietly reared by her parents, and had grown to be the good fairy of their household. Her modesty had endeared her to all those who visited her father's house. Her charity to the poor had been proverbial. And therefore it was with much the same feelings that they would have witnessed the marriage of their own daughter that all Washington arose on that beautiful summer morning in May, 1874, to see her place her hand in that of the Englishman, Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris. The scene will be remembered by many who witnessed the interesting ceremonies. Following eight bridesmaids dressed in white, the President, his wife and his two younger sons, the bride entered with upraised head and intent look. She never looked better; her bright, innocent face looking childlike in its youth, as flush and pallor passed alternately over it. The bride left afterward for Europe. Several times since they have visited America and made their old ties of friendship firmer. In 1875 a child was born to them. The news of their daughter's death will cause the deepest grief not only to the ex-President and Mrs. Grant, but to all who were acquainted with the family.

Death of a Son of General George W. Cass.

We regret to learn the death of S. Kennedy Cass, second son of George W. Cass, in the south of France, where he has been with his parents for several years. He was married about a year ago, but has been in failing health for some time. The news of his death was received by cable by W. R. Shelby at Grand Rapids, Mich., and forwarded to this city.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, who visited America two years ago, adds another to the ever-increasing list of those who have written us up and down in a book. It is, however, well to see ourselves as others see us. Here are a few of the social reflections in Sir George's mirror:

If you want to have an idea of the general state of society which exists in America, I would put it to you in this way: If in this country (England) you were to kill off all the country gentlemen with all their wives and families, and make the farmers the owners of the land they till, you would have something which you could hardly distinguish from America.

Americans marry earlier and trust to their wits to support a family more than we do.

The American girls are certainly more independent than our girls are. They think it a reproach if they cannot be trusted to go with a young man either to a church or theatre. I won't say whether that is better or worse than our system, but I do admire the independence of the American girls in helping themselves by useful employments.

The country gentleman element is altogether wanting, but the plutocrats, the money people, are quite as strong in America as in England—perhaps stronger: that is, socially and in everything not regulated by the first principles of the American Constitution—these they cannot get over. In all other matters the plutocrats, it seems to me, *rule the country even more than they do here* (in England). The rich people rule the press and the press rules the country.

A WASHINGTON correspondent declares that the great cost of living to American ambassadors abroad is all gammon, kept up for the purpose of preventing a reduction of salaries. Washington is probably as expensive a city as most of the European capitals, and yet few of the foreign ambassadors there spend more than $5,000 a year. Edwards Pierrepont spent more than his salary, for he always lived very extravagantly. Stoughton is a born courtier and spent a great deal in St. Petersburg getting into the good graces of the nobility. But for a man of ordinary tastes the ambassadorial salary of $17,500 is more than sufficient.

IN a letter to the N. Y. *Tribune* from Manhattan Beach, which is somewhat of a political centre now, Mr. E. V. Smalley sums up the Presidential situation in these words:

New York will be the battle ground of the campaign, and the question for the Republican Convention to decide will be not who is the stronger candidate in New England or the West, but who has the best chance of beating Samuel J. Tilden in New York. In all speculations about Presidential candidates two points should be kept in view: "Mr. Tilden is going to be nominated because the Democrats think he can carry New York, and the Republican nominee will be a man who can take the Empire state away from him."

THE ill-fated Northern Pacific Railroad is gradually emerging from the disasters which overwhelmed it in 1873, and is being pushed forward into the Northwest this season at the rate of a mile a day. Villages are springing up all along the road, and the sales of land along the line by the railroad and government amounted to two million acres last year and will probably reach three millions this year. Glowing reports of the capacity of the country as a wheat growing section are made by recent visitors, and there seems to be a bright prospect for the railroad yet.

Extraordinary Versatility of Western "Dusters."

(Detroit Free Press.)

A day or two ago a motherly-looking woman of forty-five entered a Woodward avenue clothing store having a man's linen duster on her arm, and when approached by a salesman she said:

"Some one in here sold this duster to my son yesterday."

"Yes, ma'am, I sold it myself," replied the clerk, as he looked at the garment.

"Did you tell my son that this duster could be worn either to a picnic, funeral, bridal party or quarterly meeting?"

"I did, madam, and so it can."

"Did you tell him it made a good fly-blanket when not otherwise needed?"

"I did."

"That it could be used as a boat sail, a stretcher, a straw-bed and a bedspread?"

"Yes, ma'am, I did."

"And that many people used them as table-covers?"

"I did."

"And that they would last for years and then make excellent stuff for a rag carpet?"

"I did."

"And you only charged a dollar?"

"Only a dollar, ma'am."

"Well, when John came home last night and brought the duster and told me all you said, I made up my mind that he must have been drunk, and I was a leetle afraid he stole the garment. I am glad it's all right."

"It certainly is all right, ma'am, and since he was here yesterday we have discovered that the duster is a great conductor of sound, a preventitive of sunstroke, and that no man with one on his back ever dropped dead of heart disease."

"Land save us!" she gasped, as she waited for the bundle; "but who knows that they won't fix 'em so 'fore long that they'll raise a mortgage off the farm?"

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors of vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily recommend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."
31 Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

THE Republicans of Greene county have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, Benj. F. Dean, Perry township; Associate Judge, John Cottrell, Aleppo township; Jury Commissioner, Cophas Guthrie, Whitely township; Poor House Director, Wm. Lantz, Wayne township.

THE Republicans of Westmoreland county have made these nominations: Hon. James A. Hunter for President Judge; Z. Z. Zimmerman, for Prothonotary; Hezekiah Black, for Clerk of the Courts; Alex. Rankin, for Poor House Director; and John Long, for Jury Commissioner.

THE Republicans of Chester county, who are a very solid lot when they get together, have notified Hayes, by a county meeting, that they don't see why he should appoint rebel soldiers to positions under the Government when Union soldiers are in want. Republicans in other parts of the country have made similar remarks, but they don't seem to speak loud enough to be heard in Washington.

THE York County Democratic Convention met on Monday. Dr. Porter was selected as President. A resolution affirming those passed at the State Convention was unanimously adopted. Thomas C. Ramsey of York, was nominated for Clerk of Commissioner; Wm. Gilberthorp of York, for Director of the Poor, and G. Wesley Carman, Wintertown, for Jury Commissioner. Frank Geise, York, was elected County Chairman. There was a full and harmonious convention.

THE Democratic county meeting of Chester county, on Monday, was addressed by John H. Brinton and R. E. Monaghan. The resolutions are but six in number, one declaring that the last Legislature was a disgrace to the State, and that the party controlling it should receive condemation. Somesensation was caused by offering an additional resolution indorsing the starting of another Democratic journal in Chester county. It was adopted, and means discontent with the old Democratic organ, the *Jeffersonian*, which some think does not contain enough politics.

HON. F. D. COLLINS, who was nominated by the Democratic-Labor party of Lackawanna county for Additional Law Judge on Tuesday, served in the State Senate and afterward in Congress. Mr. Collins is a man of integrity and ability, but of a modest, reticent deportment. He is a worker rather than a talker. What he undertakes to do he does thoroughly. He has much latent mental force, which requires only the occasion to bring it into full play. His election ought to be among the certainties, and if elected we believe he will prove a just and able Judge.

—The National City Convention in Philadelphia on Wednesday, adjourned until September 10, without making nominations. It is not a big factor in Philadelphia politics. In 1877, 4,782 votes, and in 1878, 3,211.

—The annual Democratic county meeting was held at West Chester on Wednesday, at which some of the old guard spoke, Hon. Robert E. Monaghan and Hon. John H. Brinton, two of the most upright and unswerving Democrats in the State, addressed the meeting. A committee of nine was appointed on resolutions with Jones Monahan at the head. They reported a series of stirring resolutions, the first two of which we append:

First—That we ratify and approve the platform adopted by the recent Democratic Convention.

Second—That in the person of Daniel O. Barr, our candidate for State Treasurer, we have one who is in all respects eminently qualified for, and worthy of, the position for which he has been nominated; one with brains enough to know fraud distinctly when he sees it, and courage enough to fight it wherever he finds it; one who is entitled to the confidence of the people; one who stands pledged—as his opponent, Mr. Butler, is not—if elected, to keep the public money safely, to make known his place of deposit, hold his books and papers open to inspection, and preserve the Commonwealth from any repetition of the systematic embezzlement of interest and other spoliations which marked the long and scandalous career of the Republican Treasury Ring.

—The following resolution was recently passed in the Lackawana County Convention:

Resolved, That in Daniel O. Barr the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has a candidate for Treasurer who combines all the characteristics essential to an honest and intelligent administration of the finances of the State. By long years of training especially fitted for the position, incorruptible, attentive, genial, a tried party man, and hailing from a section where Democratic prospects have been brightening for years, Daniel O. Barr is deserving of the support, hearty, continuous and untiring of every Democrat in the Commonwealth.

(Erie Daily Herald.)

—The Democrats of Pennsylvania propose that there shall be honest men in office. Every effort will be put forth to elect honest men to office. Mr. Wolfe and every other respectable Republican in the State never had a better opportunity to show their devotion to the grand old Keystone State than now. They have but to throw their influence in favor of Daniel O. Barr for State Treasurer, and we are proud to know they are disposed to do it. They are getting heartily tired of Cameronism.

(Crawford Democrat.)

A GOOD CHANCE.—It is far from certain that Daniel O. Barr, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, will not be elected. Indeed, men who a month ago believed there was no chance for him, now concede that Mr. Barr has a good chance of success. All who know him will admit his entire capacity and fitness for the position. Besides that, Mr. Barr is extremely popular. we might say a universal favorite, and will receive hundreds and thousands of votes because of this alone. Of course the entire Democratic vote of the State will be cast for him, and he will make large gains from the Republican and National ranks, despite all the party drill that may, or can be, done to prevent it. Fellow citizens, if you want an honest man to have charge of your money, and we know you do, then vote for Dan. O. Barr.

Itching Piles.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum, the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment is a pleasant and sure cure.

Reader, if you are suffering from this distressing complaint, or Tetter, Itch, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Pimples, Barbers' Itch, any crusty, scaly skin eruptions, use Swayne's Ointment and be cured. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price (in currency or postage stamps) 50 cents a box, three boxes $1 25. Address letters, Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sold by druggists generally. aug15-1

C. A. BRIGGS of Stafford county, Va., was struck in the left thigh by a minnie-ball, in October, 1864, being then in the Confederate service at Petersburg. Strange to relate the ball passed across the lower portion of the stomach, and worked its way into the groin on the right side, from which place it was extracted on Wednesday.

THE TWO WANDERERS.

Two wanderers in a wood profound
Heard, stroke by stroke, the ax resound;

And that which each most longed to own
Rang to him in the weapon's tone.

The stalwart said: "There lies the strand,
They build a ship for far off land."

The wearied spake: "A home they build
By hand of love with flowers filled."

And through the tangled thicket's braid
They press, when lo! 'twas as each said.

They build a bark for far-off land,
A mansion decked by loving hand.

Within the forest's swamp and brake
A coffer for the dead they make.

PROPOSED INSCRIPTION FOR A PROPOSED MONUMENT.

In memory of
Prince Eugene Louis Napoleon,
Son of the Hero of Sedan,
Grand Nephew of the Hero of Moscow,
And Pretender to the Throne of France,
Brave, amiable, and accomplished,
Who made many friends
And unfortunately lost his life
In a very doubtful quarrel
Which in no way concerned him,
This Monument is erected
By a small section of the British people,
To exhibit to the world
Their slight respect
For the national feeling of France,
And their great regard
For the cause of Imperialism.
—*London Punch.*

BISMARCK'S salary is $13,500.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER has sent $100 to the Exodus Relief Fund of Kansas.

IF there is to be an encounter, Mr. Lamar will doubtless consent to act as Sprague's second.

MR. CONKLING can never be President. The White House is not that kind of a house.

MR. CONKLING'S terms for teaching the German language are very reasonable—only $50 a month.

"DAS ist ausgespielt," said Mr. Conkling, the German tutor, to Mr. Sprague with the shot-gun.

OLE BULL and his wife are at their home in Norway, where they entertain many American visitors.

TAKE your ear of green corn in one hand or both—the main point is to get away with the corn.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE rumor that General Kilpatrick has been offered an important command in the Chilian army is denied by the General.

ARCHBISHOP WOOD of Philadelphia, has refused to join in the movement to pay the debts of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati.

COLONEL "BOB" INGERSOLL has given a Troy collar firm permission to use his name on the collars and cuffs of its manufacture.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and Senator Ben. Hill are shortly to make a visit to an acquaintance at Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

IN 1877 two-thirds of the persons who fell sick in the Russian Empire went into hospital for treatment, and only one-third remained at home.

WILHELMJ, the violinist, has purchased the Glen Mitchell property at Saratoga, for $12,500. He may change the name of the place to Fydde Dell.

GEORGIA has a paper called the *Du pon Okefeenokeean and Waycross Observer*. Cordwood comes in freely this fall, it is going to have a hyphen and some more name.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was undoubtedly a tramp in his young days; but he had commendable nabit of carrying his own bread, and trying to earn more.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A GEORGIAN who was thrown by his mule, went home and reported that "the mule was jarred from under him by lightning." How much more creditable is this than a snake story?

COMMERCIAL travelers in Texas who are affected by the state law imposing upon each of them an annual tax of $200 have organized to test the legality of the obnoxious statute in the courts.

SENATOR THURMAN says that his trip to the Isle of Shoals has nearly cured him. He will remain a few days in Washington, go thence to Deer Park, and leave the latter place for Ohio on the 28th inst.

A COLORED pastor in North Carolina said recently to his flock: "I have been preaching to you ever since I came from Matthew and Mark, and if you want me to preach from Genesis and Exodus, you must raise my wages."

BEING referee of the claims against the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York must pay well. For every time he adjourns he gets $10 and for every session he gets $20. So far he has had twenty-six sessions and thirty-five adjournments.

"A VERY shocking paragraph is going the rounds of the papers," says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "to the effect that Hayes will contribute $5,000 to the election fund in this State." It is in such a cheap way as this that Hayes gets party glory. A year ago he talked magnificently to Charley Foster and panned out not a penny.

CAMPBELL relates the following anecdote of Turner: "Once at a dinner where several artists and literary men were assembled, a poet, by way of being facetious, proposed as a toast the health of the *painters* and *glaziers* of Great Britain. The toast was drunk; and Turner, after returning thanks for it, proposed the health of the British *paper stainers.*

MRS. GAINES, the irrepressible, having noticed in the New Orleans papers the other day that there was a balance in the city treasury of $217,636, stepped around to the office to draw it out as a part payment on her claim. She insisted that she was fairly entitled to the money, but in the absence of an appropriation to that effect the official in charge demurred to honoring her check.

IT is related that during the session of the Committee on Platform in the National Democratic Convention of 1876, while Mr. Dorsheimer was arguing in favor of a hard money plank, Mr. Voorhees said, pointedly: "Your views, sir, are unfortunately colored too much with your late connection with the Republican party." Mr. Dorsheimer good-naturedly answered: "That is terribly severe on General Ewing and myself." A roar of laughter followed.

AT the Kensington School of Needlework in London among other things rare and curious is a set of baby-linen worked by the hands of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth and her ladies for a baby that never existed—the visionary infant of Queen Mary, celebrated by Tennyson in the most pathetic passage of his drama. Among the exhibits are also the bibs and bearing-bands of Charles I.; all well authenticated.

Do not allow the Baby to languish and suffer but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and check its suffering. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

WIFE AND I.

We quarreled this morning, wife and I—
We were out of temper, and scarce knew why,
Though the cause was trivial and common:
But to look in our eyes you'd have sworn that we both
Were a couple of enemies, spiteful and wroth—
Not a wedded man and wife.

Wife, like a tragedy-queen in a play,
Tossed her sweet little head in as lofty a way
As so little a woman was able:
She clenched her lips with a sneer and a frown,
While I, being rougher, stamped up and down,
Like a careless groom in a stable.

You'd have thought us the bitterest (seeing us then)
Of little women and little men:
You'd have laughed at our spite and passion:
And would never have dreamed that a storm like this
Would be rainbow'd to tears by that sunlight, a kiss,
Till we talked in the old fond fashion.

Yet the storm was over in less than an hour,
And was followed soon by a sunny shower,
And that again by embraces:
Yet so lit le the meaning was understood,
That we almost felt ashamed to be good,
And wore a blush on our faces.

Then she, as a woman, much wiser became,
And tried to bear the whole weight of the blame
By her kindness, her self-reproving:
When seeing her humble, and knowing her true
I all at once became humble too,
And very contrite and loving.

But seeing I acted an humble part,
She laughed outright with a frolic heart—
A laugh as careless as Cupid:
And the laughter wrangled along my brain,
Till I almost felt in a passion again,
And became quite stubborn and stupid.

And this was the time for her arms to twine
Around this stubborn neck of mine,
Like the arms of a maid 'round a lover,
And feeling them there, with their warmth, you know,
I laughed quite a different laugh, and so
The storm (as I called it) was over.

So then we could talk with the power to please,
As though the passing of storms, like these
Leaves a certain felicity
Of getting easily angry again:
Yet they free the heart and rebuke the brain,
And teach us a rough humility.

You see that we love one another so well,
That we find more comfort than you can tell
In jingling our bells and corals;
In the fiercer fights of a world so dear,
We keep our spirit so close and clear,
That we need such trivial quarrels.

In the great fierce fights of the world we try
To shield one another, my wife and I,
Like brave, strong man and woman:
But the trivial quarrels of days and nights
Unshackle our souls from the great fierce fights,
And keep us lowly and human.

Clouds would grow in the quietest mind,
And make it unmeet to mix with its kind,
Were nature less wise as a mother:
And with storms like ours there must flutter out
From the bosom the hoarded up darkness and doubt,
The excess of our love for each other.

THE SPRAGUE FAMILY.

The History of the Family: Its Wealth and Characteristics.

(Providence Letter to Philadelphia Times.)

The Sprague of Rhode Island, are of the second generation of a family whose fortunes began with the founding of the great business of which William and Amasa Sprague of the present day, are the head. This business dates back to about the year 1820. There were two brothers, Byron and William Sprague, who started it. They prospered, grew immensely rich and exerted a wide political influence in Rhode Island. Their first and largest print factories were at Cranston and Providence. Finally they died, and two brothers of the second generation, sons of the elder William, succeeded them. These are the William and Amasa of the present day. Large as the business was when the young men took hold of it, it was as nothing compared with what they made it in aftertimes. Before their financial embarrassment, which followed on the heels of the Duncan, Sherman & Co. failure of a few years ago, Rhode Island fairly groaned with the weight of the Spragues' property. They owned whole villages and towns, whose sole subsistence depended upon the prosperity of their factories. In their palmy days they employed upward of ten thousand hands, to say nothing of agents and others outside regular operatives. Among the towns they may be said to have practically owned were Cranston, Arctic, Natick, Baltic and Quidnick. Besides, they had large factories in Providence and Olneyville. They owned street railways and lumber mills; they owned Sound steamship lines; they owned or controlled three or four savings banks and as many more national banks.

EXTENDING THEIR BUSINESS TO OTHER STATES.

Their enterprise was not confined wholly to Rhode Island. They bought up lands and water privileges in Maine and North Carolina after the war and built factories there. No enterprise seemed too vast for them to undertake. Their interest in the Rhode Island savings banks alone represented enormous wealth. This cannot be fully understood without explaining that a savings bank in a manufacturing town means a great deal more than the savings bank in the ordinary sense. For example, there is a bank in that State now which has on deposit over eight million dollars. The depositors are almost entirely working people, representing sums of less than $1,000 each.

The failure of the Spragues is said to have been due to the Duncan, Sherman & Co. crash in New York. It is believed they will yet come out all right. They own millions of dollars' worth of property in Rhode Island still and their factories are all in operation, under the management of a trustee. This is Mr. Zachariah Chaffey. At the time of the failure of the brothers they put their property all into Mr. Chaffey's hands. Their assets ran up to about $13,000,000, while their liabilities were something over $7,000,000. Notwithstanding the shrinkage in values the prospect, according to competent judges, is that the debts will be paid dollar for dollar, and with large property still in their possession. Patience on the part of their creditors is the main thing. If the latter do not press them it is believed their business will in time regain its old footing. Both brothers have applied themselves actively of late years toward helping the trustee in his management of their affairs.

EX GOVERNOR SPRAGUE.

William Sprague is a man of slight build, dark complexion, black moustache and wears eye-glasses. A somewhat peculiar trait has developed itself in him since the failure. He has the notion that it devolves on him to raise the fallen fortunes of his family. Sometimes he will go to what people call 'extremes" in his endeavor to do something to satisfy his mind in this direction. During a great flood in Rhode Island several years ago, in which a number of dams were swept away at the Sprague mills at the village of Balaic, Governor Sprague joined his gang of laborers with a shovel and did his best to repair the damage.

William Sprague's prominence was at its height during the war. As the War Governor he was most active in raising and equipping troops for the service. He, too, served in the army awhile as colonel. It was after the war that his political experience began. The Spragues had long been a power in the politics of Rhode Island. William was most active in this direction. Amasa is more conservative, and though probably not less influential in politics cares nothing for its honors. After the close of the war William was elected to the United States Senate. In Washington his dash and wealth at once made him a favorite in society. Managing mammas were never exercised over anything more than they were by the advent of this very desirable young man. Miss Kate Chase was then a reigning belle in Washington society, and the fact of her marriage to Senator Sprague subsequently are too well known to need repetition.

It is said there was a good deal of real friendship between William Sprague and old Salmon P. Chase, his father-in-law. Judge Chase was a frequent visitor at his son-in-law's residence at Narragansett Pier after the marriage and up to the time of his death. This residence is among the most magnificent to be found in Rhode Island and is said to cost almost a fortune yearly to keep it up.

Since the expiration of Senator Sprague's term in Congress he has been mostly at home assisting, in common with his brother, the trustee in the settling up of their affairs. His wife, who has a fortune in her own right, inherited from her father, spends less time in Rhode Island than in Washington, where she is still a reigning queen in society.

Both the Sprague brothers have the name of being very systematic in their business management. Amasa is reputed to be more cool-headed and careful than his brother. It is generally believed that to the latter is due the ambitious extension of business—supposed to have been against his brother's advice—and which some claim have tended to bring their difficulties on. Both of the brothers have been rather high livers. Amasa was the founder of the celebrated Narragansett Pier Trotting Park, which, in the palmy days of the Spragues, was one of the finest in the country. He kept a large stud of horses and made the place a resort for not only prominent racing people from all over the country, but a favorite place for the exhibition of agricultural and industrial products.

The Sprague family at present consists of the two brothers, a mother and sister. The latter is the wife of the Mayor of Providence, Thomas A. Doyle, one of the most popular men in Rhode Island, who has been elected thirteen different times to the mayoralty. Doyle is regarded as one of the coming men of the State. In politics he is a Republican.

The mother of the Sprague brothers still lives in Providence. She is a venerable lady, highly respected and, strangely enough, is a firm believer in spiritualism, from which she seems to derive much solace in her old age. She lives in a fine mansion on Hope street, one of the aristocratic quarters of the town, and is still bright and active. In her spiritualistic belief she seems to be alone. None of the rest of the family share it. The daughter is a regular attendant of the First Unitarian Church, one of the most fashionable places of worship in Providence.

A REMINISCENCE OF NIAGARA.

A Man's Terrible Experience in the Rapids, Clinging to a Rock.

(Niagara Letter to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

I remember when I was but a boy that a man got into the rapids here, having been carried down in a boat, which was broken to pieces. He had the good fortune to be dashed on a rock, to which he clung. It was at the height of the season—August, if I recollect—and he clung there for fully thirty-six hours. Everybody streamed out of the hotels and the village; the banks of the river, particularly on this side, were thronged with people anxious to do something to save him. Dozens of plans were suggested; some attempted, but they all failed. Thousands of dollars were offered to anybody who would rescue him. The desperate situation of the man had been telegraphed over the country and every train brought crowds of passengers hither to witness it with their own eyes. He was encouraged by shouts from the banks, but whether he could understand anything said is doubtful. The world is said to be sympathetic. It is, or it appears to be unsympathetic, because the object for which sympathy is asked is abstract. When it is tangible, visible, all is changed. There was an exemplification. This poor wretch could be seen. He was an ordinary, uneducated man; but he was a man, and the brotherhood and sisterhood of the race went out to him in pity and intense eagerness to rescue him. Women of fashion, blase club men, selfish worldlings grew pale as they watched the unhappy wretch, so vivid was their sympathy. Many persons sat up all night looking across the seething, roaring waters at the small dark figure still clinging to the rock. The morning came; renewed efforts were made, but they all miscarried. The crowd had increased; it was immense. Everybody was excited. Tears were in the women's eyes, the pallor gleamed through the rouge of some of their cheeks. Can't something be done? Must the poor fellow perish before our faces? Is there no way to rescue him? Such questions were incessantly asked, but, alas, no reply could be given. The man had good courage and great strength. He clung to the rock with the desperation of a dying soul. To lose his hold was to be dashed over the cataract. Apparatus and contrivances arrived from Buffalo. New experiments and new failures. Hoarse shouts still rang across the rapids to hold on—to be of good heart. The stoutest heart that ever throbbed could not gripe that rock forever. It was wonderful how he had endured. A fresh idea had come to the minds of half a dozen mechanics. They were laboring to throw out a hawser; every muscle was strained; every eye was bent upon their work. Suddenly the man slipped away. He was exhausted; threw up his arms; he dashed toward the cataract. A low groan, as from one breast, quaked through the throng; the thousands shivered with terror. A black object for a moment longer in the hell of the waters, and then disappeared forever. There was an agony of relief. No one moved; no one spoke for a while. All looked in the direction where the figure had been swallowed up. It was the enchantment of terror; it was the chill of tragedy distinctly wrought which froze every one for the moment to the spot. The old resident—he has lived here forty years—says that on an average about six persons are carried over the falls every year, and that four out of the six are wholly or partly intoxicated and lose their lives by carelessness or recklessness in rowing above the rapids, going beyond the line of danger. But for liquor not more than two lives, he says, would be lost annually.

Bric-a-Brac.

Ladies are wild about "Bric-a-Brac" and will talk, talk, talk about them world without end. Such ladies should buy SOZODONT and use it before they descant upon their hobbies, especially if the persecuted one is a male. It gives a flavor to the conversation.

SPALDING'S GLUE will prevent a break in a five hours talk on bric-a-brac. STT

THE LETTER THAT GRANT MIGHT HAVE WRITTEN, BUT DIDN'T.

Who are the men
Who brazenly and loudly mouth my name,
To rise upon the shoulders of my fame
To power again?

Not those, I know,
Who fought with me on many a bloody field,
And gladly saw our greatest foeman yield,
Long years ago.

What do they want?
To play again their frauds and knavish tricks,
And with their thieving, greedy games, to mix
The name of Grant?

A kingly crown
Would not repay the honor I have lost
By such, but I must meet the scandal's cost,
And live it down.

For all our sakes,
I say that I, a soldier, hurried forth
To rule the sullen South and greedy North.
Have made mistakes.

I say that men
Whom I despise, a vile, self seeking horde,
Too much controlled the hand that sought the sword
And not the pen.

Men who are true
To me and country, let me take my ease,
And stubbornly refuse with such as these
To have to do.

There is no war,
Nor do we fear that liberty may die;
Then settle your disputes in peace, while I
Wander afar.

LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

Life at the Silver Center—No Good Women and Plenty of Bad Men.

(Letter in N. Y. Sun.)

The better class of residents and visitors here, the capitalists, the lawyers, the assayers, the engineers, and the Eastern promoters of mining companies, are never to be seen in any public place, and seldom to be met with even in the streets. In the daytime they are at their offices are out in the mines, and at sunset they retire to their log cabins or to their rooms in the hotel. All of them go to bed early and rise early, leaving the city during the night at the mercy of the rowdies and the desperadoes, the bulk of whom do not seem ever to go to bed. The drinking, gambling, and eating houses are open all night, and the revolting orgies seem never to cease. In this respect Leadville is an excellent reformatory for debauchees of the more refined Eastern stamp. All such who sincerely wish to reform should come here for a few weeks. They would give up smoking and drinking, first, because the stuff sold here is absolutely undrinkable and unsmokable, and second, because the high altitude (10,300 feet) renders both drinking and smoking additionally injurious by cutting the breath and making a man gasp in a most uncomfortable manner at the slightest attempt to walk or to make any other physical effort. They would give up gambling, because there is not a decent public place to gamble in, while private card parties are almost unknown. Every honest man is so busy in the daytime and so tired toward the evening that sleep becomes the only possible recreation.

Of society there is, of course, not the slightest vestige here. A few ladies, whose husbands, brothers, or fathers are compelled to reside here all the year round, occasionally come to spend a week or two in the summer months; they appear like so many bright meteors in this gloomy atmosphere of vice, cupidity, brutality and toil. Home life is unknown here. Leadville does not contain half a dozen cultivated families. An accident may bring you to the door of a log cabin in which you find Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote writing her graceful contributions to *Scribner's*. But such accidents are rare exceptions. Most of the professional men compelled to live here have left their families far away, and years will pass before Leadville will be able to boast of anything like a social circle, or even of decent homes.

Queerly enough, one of the first comfortable and solid buildings is being erected by a woman, who came to Leadville in its infancy, about two years ago, with no other capital than her knowledge of cooking and washing. She has made a fortune, which she is now investing in a fire-proof building, supplied with all the modern improvements. The example of this woman of business, whose name escapes me at this moment, demonstrates that there is a fine field here for women of her class, provided they really know something of household duties. They are needed here not only as servants, but as wives. Young men who make a lucky strike in prospecting would willingly renounce gambling dens and dance halls if they could find a neat-looking girl capable of managing a boarding house, a restaurant, or a laundry, or even of simply making a comfortable home for a husband. The old advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man," should be changed now into "Go West, young woman," for there is no exaggeration in saying that the domestic and moral culture of the West will not make any progress till the East begins to send out here the surplus of its female population.

One of the strongest proofs of the unsettled condition of this region is to be found in the scarcity of Jews here. While they are plentiful in Denver, here you find only a few clothing dealers and one or two pawnbrokers. The place is evidently not safe enough, the business too risky, and the work too hard for them. In the mines proper you do not find any Hebrews at all, and very few are to be found among the purchasers of mines. A short time ago a wealthy Hebrew came here from Georgia, bought all the prospect holes he could get cheap, and disappeared, intimating that he would return to work his purchases when things became more settled and life and property more secure.

Of the cost of living in Leadville an idea can be formed from the fact that every article of food for man and beast has to be brought a distance of 100 miles over the roughest mountain road. Interminable files of heavy wagons drawn by long teams of mules cover the passes from Denver, Canon City, Colorado Springs, Fairplay, and the surrounding country. They haul up everything, from hay, grain, and flour, to jewelry, steam engines, and the chemicals used by the assayers. The country around Leadville is absolutely barren and it is a wonder where the few head of cattle which are to be seen here find a pasture Even that useful bird, the hen, does not seem to thrive here. At all events, eggs are a great luxury, and chickens are devoured before they have had time to recover from their journey from the valleys. The only article of food which the environs of Leadville supply in abundance is trout. Had it not been for the introduction of canned provisions, life here would have been exceedingly uncomfortable and exorbitant in cost. Great expectations are entertained in regard to the projected railroad from Denver, but all work on the road has been stopped by order of the courts which have in hand the settlement of the litigation between the Rio Grande and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Companies. Yet, even when the road is completed, the main fact will remain the same, that Leadville produces absolutly nothing except bullion, and that the more it produces of that the more it will have to give of it in exchange for the first necessaries of life.

"WHAT GIN ME A START."

Gen. Forrest's Account of a Desperate Game of Poker.

(From the Nashville Banner.)

Several years ago General Forrest visited the city and stopped at the old City Hotel. That night several gentlemen called to see him, among them a gentleman now connected with the *Banner*. The room had been crowded during the early part of the night, and Forrest had received the usual attention bestowed on him. Now, however, he was sitting off to himself, and appeared worn and tired out. Our informant, wishing to have a talk with him about himself, sought him and entered into conversation with him.

"General," says he, "I've heard you were a great poker player in your time?"

"Yes," says the General, "I have played some," and his eyes began to sparkle with the memory of old times, and he at once seemed interested in the subject, for be it known that no one was fonder than he in recounting his wonderful exploits.

"How much, General, was the largest stake you ever played?"

"I once called $48,000 in New Orleans."

"Did you win?"

"Oh, yes! I won it."

"What was your hand, General?"

"It was three kings."

"But," says he, "the hardest game I ever played was at Memphis. Just after the war closed, me and my wife went to Memphis, and we stopped at the Worsham House. The next morning we got our things together, and I emptied all my papers out of my trunk on the floor, and Mary (I'm not certain his wife's name was Mary, but that will do for the tale) went over and over them, hunting for something to raise money out of. I emptied my pockets, and Mary emptied her'n, and between us we had seven dollars and thirty cents. After huntin' over everything, we found that every man who owed me was either dead or broke. I hadn't one single paper on which I could raise a cent outen. After we got through the pile, I looked at Mary and Mary looked at me. 'Now what's to be done,' Mary?" says I. 'I don't know,' says she, 'but the Lord will provide.' You see, Mary was one of the best women in the world, and she had a heap of faith in her religion. I looked at her right straight a long time, and at last says I, 'Mary, you are a mighty good woman, and I'm going to tell you something. There's to be a big dinner at —— this evening, and I'm invited. They always play poker at that house, and you have always been agin me playing, and I reckon you are right about it. But things have become desperate with us, and somehow I feel if you wouldn't be agin me, but would pray for me, I could make a raise to-night.'

"Says she: 'Bedford, I can't do it. It's wrong for you to do it, and I'd heap rather you wouldn't.'

"'But, Mary,' says I, 'I never was in such a fix before. Here we are with no money but seven dollars and thirty cents, and that won't pay our tavern bill. I can't lose no more than that, for I'll swear I won't bet on a credit. If I lose that, I'll come home; and if I win, then we'll have something to start on.' Well, I argued and argued with her, but she wouldn't say yes. But at last she says:

"'Bedford, I know your mind is set on it, and I know you are going to bet, whether I'm willin' or not; so I won't say nothing more about it.'

"But, somehow, I felt when I started that she was for me, and I just knowed how 'twould be.

"Well, I went some time before dinner, and, sure enough, they were at it. They had three tables—one had a quarter ante, one a half and one a dollar and a half. I wanted my seven dollars to last as long as I could make it, and so I set down to the quarter table. We bet on until dinner, and by that time I had won enough to do better; and, after we had eat, I sat down to the dollar and a half table. Sometimes I won, and then again I'd lose on until nigh about midnight, and then I had better luck. I know'd Mary was setting up and praying; I felt like it and it made me cool. I set my hat down by my side on the floor, and every time I'd win I'd drop the money in the hat. We played on and I didn't know nothing about how much I'd won. I didn't keep any count, but I know'd I was winning. I thought may be I'd won a hundred dollars, or may be two hundred, but I didn't know. I sat there until day broke, and then we went home. I took my hat up in both hands and mashed it on my head and went home so without taking it off. When I got to my room there sat Mary in her gown, and the bed wasn't mashed. She'd set up all night waiting for me. She seemed tired and anxious, and though she looked mighty hard at me, she didn't say a word. I walked right up to her, and pulling off my hat with both hands I emptied it all right in the lap of her gown. And then we sat down and counted it."

"How much was there, Gen'l?"

"Just fifteen hundred dollars even."

"And that" added the General, as he walked off, "gin me a start."

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

Dr. Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills

are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effective in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation they are still the most thorough and pleasant cathartic medicine that can be employed, cleansing the stomach and bowels and purifying the blood. Headache, constipated bowels, inward piles, costiveness, fever, torpid liver, yellowness of the skin and eyes, indigestion, dyspepsia and all derangements are cured by 'Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.' Price 25 cents a box of 30 pills, or 5 boxes $1. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by all prominent druggists. aug15 2

Brevet Brother-in-Law.

(Albany Argus.)

The Manhattan Corbin is not the brother-in-law of Grant. He is the brother of the brother-in-law—a brevet brother-in-law But his proscriptive pronunciamento is almost a copy of Grant's insulting order against the same class of American citizens and to emphasize the Grant-Republican character of the anti-Jew policy, Chairman Cornell and the whole Republican State Committee in a body adjourned from the Fifth avenue hotel on Thursday over to the Manhattan Beach hotel in order to fasten a political endorsement on the Corbin crusade.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills. 32

A Subject for Amusement.

A little fellow in Norwich, Conn., rushed into the street recently to look at a monkey that accompanied an organ-grinder who was playing in an adjoining block. Never having perused the "Origin of Man," he gazed in wonder and admiration a few moments, and then rushing into the house he met his grandmother, to whom he addressed this inquiry: "Grandmother who made monkeys?" "God, my boy," replied the old lady in her usual candid way. "Well," said the grandson, "I'll bet God laughed when he got the first monkey done."

THE BEST COW IN PERIL.

Old Farmer B. is a stingy man:
He keeps all he gets and gets all he can.
By all his friends he is said to be
As tight as the bark on a young birch-tree.
He goes to church and rents a pew,
But the dimes he gives the Lord are few.
If he gets to heaven with the good and great,
He will be let in through the smallest gate.

Now Farmer B., besides dragging the ploughs,
Keeps a number of very fine calves and cows;
He makes no butter, but sends by express
The milk to the city's thirstiness.

"What do the city folks know about milk?
They are better judges of cloth and silk?
Not a man who buys, I'll vow, can tell
If I water it not, or water it well.
If they do not know, then where's the sin?
I will put the sparkling water in?"
Thus talked to himself old Farmer B;
How mean he is, old and young can see.

One night it was dark: oh, fearfully dark!
The watch-dog never came out to bark.
Old Farmer B. in his bed did snore,
When rap, rap, rap, hearty shattered the door;
And a voice cried out with hasty breath,
"Your best cow, neighbor, is choking to death."

Clipping off the end of a rousing snore,
Farmer B. bounded out on the bedroom floor,
And the midnight voice was heard no more.
He pulled on his pants, he knew not how,
For his thoughts were all on his choking cow;
He flew to the yard like a frightened deer,
For his stingy soul was filled with fear,
Looking around by the lantern's light,
He found that the cows were there all right.

"I will give a dime," said Farmer B.,
"To know who played this trick on me;
May the hand be stiff and the knuckles sore
That knocked to-night on my farm house door."
With a scowl on his face and a shaking head,
Farmer B. again sought his nice warm bed:
No good thoughts came—they were all overpowered:
The little good nature he had was soured.

When he went to water his milk next day,
The midnight voice seemed to say,
As he pumped with panting breath,
"Your best cow, neighbor, is choking to death."
The meaning of this he soon found out,
For a stone was driven in the old pump's spout.

Old Farmer B., when he drives to town,
Now meets his neighbors with savage frown;
They smile, and ask as they kindly bow,
"How getteth along the best cow now?"

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE DEPTH TO COVER SEEDS.—Rules are often laid down by writers as guides for farmers when planting the seeds of their various farm crops, as though any rule could be depended upon under all circumstances, when the fact is every one must use judgment in this as in every other operation on the farm. We have before us an account of an experiment made by some one in sowing wheat at different depths from one-fourth of an inch to three or more inches deep, also in leaving it upon the surface. That sown from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch came up soonest and grew best while that left on the surface, and that covered three and a half inches deep, was two weeks in getting started. The writer would therefore recommend covering grain not less than one-half inch, nor more than one inch deep to secure the quickest germination and the most vigorous growth, which would be a good depth when ever the soil is in the best condition for planting, that is, when it is just perceptibly moist throughout, from the surface downward. But there are times, during severe droughts, when there is so little moisture in the top soil that seeds planted less than an inch deep might lie for weeks without germinating, while if covered two or three inches deep, they would find moisture enough to sprout them. Much may be done to ensure germination by stirring the soil deeply just before sowing, to bring up moist soil from the bottom, and by rolling the surface after sowing with a heavy iron roller to compact the soil and render it capable of taking up moisture from below by capillary attraction, but after all it is usually good economy in dry weather, to sow seed, grain especially, quite liberally, and endeavor to work it well down into the soil with a cultivator, disk harrow, or something of the kind. The smoothing harrow may then follow to level the surface, after which the land should be rolled smooth, and as hard as the nature and condition of the soil will allow.

Some farmers delay sowing grass or grain in autumn when the weather is dry, and wait for rain, but we always prefer to put in the seed as soon as the season of sowing has arrived, and then trust the future for rain to sprout it, and suitable weather for its growth. If one could plant no more seeds than would grow to maturity, a great saving would be made in a term of years, but still we believe it is usually a better plan to seed liberally and allow something for uncertainties than to stint the quantity. In the early spring, when the ground is usually quite moist, shallow covering and even surface seeding may be advisable, but in midsummer deeper covering is demanded.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A MODEL DAIRY THAT SUPPLIES DELMONICOS—The average taste of the public in the use of butter is being rapidly educated to use only the prime article. Consumers demand better now than ever before, and are willing to pay an extra price for it. If every dairyman would determine to make a reputation for producing only first-class butter, a more certain and remunerative market could be secured for such products than for the uncertain manufactures that crowd the city marts. In connection with this important and interesting topic the Utica *Herald* gives an account of a famous Oneida County, N. Y., dairy that is worthy of notice:—

Among the choice manufacturing establishments of dairy products in this county is the Messrs. Osgood's Verona creamery. It is situated in the town of Verona, not far from the Vernan line. The building is small, but turns out an article of which any maker might feel proud. Everything in and around it is as clean and sweet as the strictest care can make it. Only fifty cows contribute their milk, a large number of them being either pure blood or grade Alderneys. The milk itself is handled with great nicety. No impurities are allowed to come near it. As soon as received it is set in large shallow vats, from four to six inches deep, around which a stream of cold water is circulating. Each vat, of which there are four, has a light covering of cotton cloth stretched on a frame, and so arranged by weights as to be easily raised and lowered. The milk is allowed to set for thirty-six hours before skimming.

An oscillating churn is used, which is run by horse power. When the butter has come the milk is drawn off, and the butter rinsed in the churn three times with ice water. If it is to be salted, it is done in the churn at the rate of one ounce to the pound. The salt is thus thoroughly dissolved and never remains to make the butter streaky, much of it passing away with the water. Churning is done in the forenoon, and after the butter has been salted it is taken from the churn and put into a white-ash tub, without being worked. This tub sets in a large ice box, and here it remains until the following day, when the butter is taken out, worked and packed.

The working consists simply in placing the butter on a bench and pressing it out flat with a lever. This is done three or four times, and each time the person doing the work takes a large sponge covered with a piece of thin muslin and soaks the moisture off from the surface of the butter. This very soon removes all traces of water, and the butter is then ready for packing.

Two styles of packages are used. One is a square basswood box fastened together with tin nails, and holding six pounds. For this style they receive five cents per pound above the highest quotation for Western creamery butter! Another style is a one-pound box, for which there is a machine stamper that presses the butter into the proper shape and gives it a handsome monogram with V. G. worked together. For this style of package they receive ten cents per pound above the highest quotation for Western creamery! One hundred pounds per week are sent to Delmonico, in New York, who takes it entirely fresh—that is, unsalted. The rest of the make, about 250 pounds per week, goes to a first class retail grocery house in New York city.

Here, then, is an establishment which is obtaining an extreme fancy price for its product. The only extra cost in making such an article consists in the little extra time consumed in putting it up, in the nominal cost of the boxes, and in the care and neatness which are exercised in all the processes. The result, however, is worthy of all the care bestowed, and shows what can be accomplished by those who are willing to take the necessary pains. Absolute cleanliness is indespensable in the manufacture of all first-class dairy products, and the maker who insists upon it in his creamery, factory, or dairy, will surely reap his reward in the enhanched value of his goods.—*Am. Cultivator.*

SALT AS A FERTILIZER—Mr. Jas. J. Davidson, farmer, Pickering, who has always doubted the fertilizing qualities of salt, has suddenly become converted to its efficiency as an application to land. He sowed five barrels of salt on a portion of his barley field, and on coming so harvest the barley, found the contrast so great as to effectually give the quietus to the doubts that had hitherto existed in his mind on the subject. The portion under salt was much stronger, and the dividing line as well defined as if the salted portion had been standing wheat and the remainder down barley. The yield from appearances will be from 10 to 15 per cent. better.—*Canada Weekly Globe.*

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—Sheep husbandry possesses more interest for the average citizen not immediately engaged in it than it does any other branch of live stock culture. This for the same reason that the question of both food and raiment enter into its consideration. Men eat mutton from choice, while they wear woolen clothes from necessity. The double demand thus made upon the products of the flock bring its economical culture and thrift home to the fireside of every household. These demand wool and mutton of good quality, at low prices, and need not be expected to remain long passive under a condition of the market not in accordance with their desire. The successful flock masters of the future are to be those who appreciate these facts, and adjust their business accordingly. The maximum amount of meat and fibre will be secured for the outlay of labor and provender, by bestowing these only upon animals best adapted to bring the highest returns therefor. Money will be made by furnishing the purchaser a superior, rather than by efforts at forcing up prices for articles of an ordinary or low grade. The little economies will be looked after with a vigilant eye, and unnecessary expenses lopped off with an unsparing hand. In the more rigorous localities, stock will be warmed externally by comfortable shelters, rather than internally by food which should go to the building up of meat and fibre. Constant improvement, through the employment of animals of better blood, will be looked after—in short, all the accessories to profit will be made to contribute to the income of the flock master who hereafter successfully competes for the highest profits in the future now as seen before him.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

FARM NOTES.

—One estate in California is half the size of the State of Rhode Island.

—The farm lands of France are mortgaged to but 5 per cent. of their value; in England to 58 per cent.

—Missouri has a factory engaged in making corn-cob pipes, and can't supply the demand. One dollar a hundred is paid for the cobs, and they are scarce at that.

—In all our planting and cropping we should remember that the farm is our capital, and that increasing its producing capacity means adding to our principal, while reducing it is taking away the "means by which we live."

—A correspondent of the Massachusetts *Ploughman* has had continued success, year after year, in raising plums, where hens were confined in the yard, where the trees were planted. The hens ate the curculio he supposes.

—During the past nine months over 70,000 bullocks from the United States have been sold in England, and the profits to American shippers have thus far averaged about 4 per cent., although in individual cases a much higher figure has been reached.

—French feeders, it is said, find that feeding the fowls with boiled or steamed carrots, chopped into small pieces, rapidly fattens them and imparts an agreeable flavor to the flesh, greatly relished by epicures, and that fowls thus fed sell more rapidly than others.

—Dr. Nichols, editor of the *Journal of Chemistry*, in relation to excessively thick planting of fodder corn, says: "It is, under ordinary conditions, advisable and advantageous to plant corn for fodder in drills, with at least 20 inches space between, so that air and sunlight can have free access to the growing plants; but it is not good husbandry to sow thickly broadcast. Plants depend for healthy growth and nutrition upon actinic light and heat, and upon access of air. Any plant deprived of these agencies in its growth is unsuitable for the food of animals." Abstractly this is true; but practically, it has been found best that any fodder crop be sown thick, since, when grown thin, the stocks become woody and unpalatable.

—With breeding stock, a healthy development is of much more importance than rapid growth. The worse place in the world to select animals for breeding purposes is the show-yard, for here all the appliances known to the best feeders are usually resorted to to produce rapid development, which consists in most cases of adipose tissue; and these unnaturally forced show pigs are like hot-house plants, too tender from the very forcing process they have gone through to be strong, healthy, hardy, breeding animals. In selecting breeders, it will be well to let the excessively fat, and the abnormally large pigs severely alone.

AN AUGUST DAY.

[From Sunday Afternoon.]

Over the fields by winding ways
We wandered on together,
Under the flashing azure skies,
In a hush of August weather.
Round about us, afar and near,
We heard the locusts humming,
And the asters starring the lonely path
Laughed out to see us coming

Bird songs out of the sunlit oak
Fell rippling through the shadow,
Like a spear of flame the cardinal flower
Burned out along the meadow
Into our hearts the blithe winds blew,
Its own free gladness giving;
And all things, laughed in the happy earth,
For the pure sweet joy of living.

Two roamed on with their eyes alight,
And their hearts too still for laughter,
Two in a revel of golden life,
Looked neither before nor after.
One went dreaming with downcast face
Through the hush of the woodland cover,
But one praised God from a trembling heart
That the shadow of pain was over.

TALKING RIGHT OUT.

Chevalier Watterson on Conkling's Stalwart Eccentricity.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

A career like that of Conkling usually ends in bloodshed. Married men who flirt with all the pretty women they come across must calculate upon awakening jealousy and estrangement at home. Married men whose flirtations run into criminality and a brazen abandonment to passion must expect their carcasses to be pierced with bullets by the men whom they indirectly injure. Conkling's wife and daughter kept away from Washington to avoid the consciousness of the near presence of his manifold unfaithfulness. His infatuation with Mrs. Sprague has been the talk of Washington for some years. A superbly beautiful woman, she possesses that feminine vanity which delights in the adulation of handsome and distinguished men. Few women there are who are impervious to the incense of persistent devotion, especially if they are not happily married. They overlook the reflections which the eager tongue of slander may utter upon the apparent situation. All their little encouragements of the admirer are carefully noted down in the book of the scandal-mongers. The lady is in peril, but she does not see it. The man is in peril, but he does not care. The moth hovers lovingly over the palpitating flame and bathes his face in it. Woe be to the man who troubles another's nest; who leads the public mind even to suspect that it has been defiled.

Roscoe Conkling may parade his pure patriotism, which everybody knows is a sham; he may inveigh against those he is pleased to call the "barbarians of the South;" he may bellow about "human rights" and "justice," but he, himself, stands before the world a robber of domestic happiness; a sneaking bird of prey, who plays off his fine face and figure; a polished libertine; and he appears, finally, a fowl with feathers bedraggled in the mire; a fugitive with pale, cowardly face, stealing out of a town, trembling before the justifiable rage of an indignant husband. Conkling is a cowardly brute; cowardly in politics; cowardly on the stump; cowardly on the floor of the Senate. Behold your god, Stalwarts, with blanched face, trembling lips, quivering legs, sneaking like a whipped dog by night out of Providence, with a shotgun pointed at his sleek carcass.

A PENNSYLVANIA GEYSER.

Explanation of One of the Most Striking Phenomena of the Day.

KANE, PA., August 11.—Within the last two or three weeks brief mention has been made of the spouting well, four miles distant from this resort, but no correct explanation has been published. The Kane Geyser well is located in McKean county, Pa., four miles southeast of the "Summit Summer Resort." This well was drilled for petroleum in the spring of 1878 to a total depth of 2,000 feet. No oil was found in paying quantities and the well was abandoned, since which time it has been throwing periodically—ten to fifteen minutes—a column of water and gas to a height varying from 100 to 150 feet. Mr. Charles A. Ashburner, assistant in charge of the survey of McKean county for the geological survey, has made a study of the "Geyser Well" and has furnished the following facts: During the operation of drilling a number of fresh "water veins" were encountered down to a depth of 364 feet. All of this water was shut off by a cast-iron casing 5¾ inches in diameter, which was inserted in the six-inch hole to the requisite depth. Thus the hole was kept free from water during the after-drilling At a depth of 1,415 feet a very heavy "gas vein" was struck. After the well was deserted from failure to find oil the iron casing was withdrawn from the hole and the fresh water permitted to flow in on top of the gas. Here the conflict between nature's elements commenced, which has made this well one of the most interesting natural phenomena in Pennsylvania. The water flows into the well on top of the gas until the pressure of the confined gas becomes greater than the weight of the superincumbent water, when an expulsion takes place and a column of water and gas is thrown out of the well. This occurs at present every thirteen minutes, and the spouting continues for one and a half minutes. On the evening of July 31 Mr. A. W. Sheafer, aid McKean Survey, measured two columns which went to a height respectively of 120 and 128 feet. Last Saturday night Mr. Ashburner measured four columns in succession and the water was thrown to the following heights: 108, 132, 120 and 130 feet. During the time that the columns are thrown out of the well the gas is thoroughly mixed up with the water and is readily ignited. The sight after nightfall is grand beyond description. The antagonistic elements of water and fire are so promiscuously blended that each seems to be fighting for the mastery. At one moment the flame is almost entirely extinguished, only to burst forth at the next instant with increased energy and greater brilliancy. In winter the columns become encased in ice and form a huge translucent chimney.

Ex-Judge Patton of Pittsburgh, to go to the Ohio Legislature.

We clip the following notice of our old time friend Judge Patton from the *Democrat*, published at Defiance, Ohio.

The Democratic Representative Convention last Saturday made an excellent nomination—indeed it would have been impossible to have made a better choice. H

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR, W. SCHOYER, E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR of Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

JUDGE COMMON PLEAS NO. 2,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR of Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY,
STEPHEN C. McCANDLESS of Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
J. G. ROLSHOUSE of McCandless township.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS HOGAN of Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER of Plum township.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention Tuesday was remarkably well attended, all but half a dozen of the three hundred election districts being represented. This shows an unusual interest on the part of Democratic voters. Mr. P. FOLEY of the South Side, one of the most efficient members of the City Council, was President of the Convention. By a vote of the delegates, Hon. JOSEPH HAYES was unanimously chosen Chairman of the County Committee; a deserved recognition of one of the best Democrats in the county, and who it is worth remembering these days, was Chairman of the Investigating Committee of the Legislature in 1876 that sent the roosters PETROFF and LYNOTT home to their constituents, as guilty of bribery. A resolution endorsing the platform and candidate of the State Convention was adopted with marked enthusiasm.

The first nomination by the Convention was that of STEPHEN C. MCCANDLESS, Esq., by acclamation, for Prothonotary. It has been a foregone conclusion for some time, that Mr. MCCANDLESS would be nominated. He is a son of Hon. WILSON MCCANDLESS, late District Judge of the United States Court, and is now and has been for many years Clerk of this Court, but determined some months ago to resign the office and resume the practice of law on the first of January next. We think, however, the people of Allegheny county will demand his services in the Prothonotary's office, which for many years has been the effective base of operations of the Court House ring. He has admirable qualifications for the place, and it has been the common remark with men of all parties since his name was suggested, that there is not one in the county so well qualified for it as Mr. MCCANDLESS by his training in the federal court, his urbanity, integrity and conscientious discharge of all duties assigned him. He has great personal popularity, and, politics aside, would secure a very nearly unanmious vote of the members of the bar for the office. We believe he can be elected, for there is a growing determination on the part of Republicans to put an end to the bargaining and corruption of the Court House junta. Mr. MCCANDLESS' election will ensure a reform in this respect, and this should make him an acceptable candidate to the mass of the voters of the county, who are very much disgusted with recent operations in the county offices.

The selection of THOMAS C. LAZEAR, Esq., for Judge of Common Pleas No, 2, to make the race against Judge KIRKPATRICK, was a judicious choice from a list of strong names, and it is quite possible the selection of Mr. LAZEAR by the Nationals on Saturday last, turned the scale in his favor on the ground of availability. KENNEDY, BRUCE, and MAGEE are all strong men, and the surprising vote of Mr. SIPE, a new and comparatively unknown man in the county, demonstrated unlooked for power. That Mr. LAZEAR should have been chosen, without an effort on his part, over such men, indicates a close appreciation of the elements of success by the delegates. He is a well trained lawyer, in the prime of mental and physical power, and no one disputes he will make what every body desires, an able, impartial, and honest Judge. Always a Democrat, he has never been an active or officious partizan. He has hosts of friends in the Republican party, and with the evident dissatisfaction at Judge KIRKPATRICK'S nomination, we think his chances of election are better to-day than Judge BAILEY'S seemed in 1877.

The Convention did not nominate a candidate for Common Pleas No 1 against Judge COLLIER, but we confess ourselves unable to take in the wisdom of this decision. It is due to the efforts of Democratic lawyers, and it is to be hoped Judge COLLIER will apppreciate their friendship.

We gave sketches yesterday, of the nominees for Coroner, Mr. J. G. ROLSHOUSE, for Jury Commissioner, Mr. THOMAS HOGAN, and for Director of the Poor, J. MURRAY CARPENTER, and it only need be said these nominations are entirely acceptable. In fact the ticket throughout gives general satisfaction, and the Convention deserves honor for so fairly rendering the wishes of the party, as well as of a large class of independent voters who were specially anxious for the nomination of Mr. LAZEAR and Mr. MCCANDLESS. Usually in Allegheny county, we put up a ticket to certain defeat and merely to maintain our organization; but this year it is different. The chances are that we shall succeed, for the dictation of the Court House ring, and its greedy absorption of all the offices, has disgusted thousands of Republicans and will impel them to apply the disciplinary rod in the interest of their own party. In no way can this be done so effectively as by voting the Democratic ticket. It is also a fact that this Court House combination is responsible for the disreputable proceedings of recent Republican Conventions, and on this ground should be rebuked in the interest of public decency and morality.

NEXT YEAR'S CENSUS.

A Washington *Post* reporter has had an interview with General FRANCIS A. WALKER, Chief of the National Census Bureau, and has brought out some interesting information concerning the plan of taking the census, and the progress of arrangements for that work. June 1, 1880, will be census day. On that day 15,000 or 20,000 enumerators will commence their labors—those in the cities being required to complete their work in two weeks, while those in the country will be allowed the whole month of June. Persons alive on the 1st of June, but dying before the enumerator reaches them, will be counted in the census; births subsequent to the 1st of June will not be counted—the object being to get the correct statistics up to the beginning of the month. The census will probably be the most complete ever taken, as in addition to the regular enumerators, skilled agents and experts will be employed to gather the statistics of manufacturing, agriculture, mining, fishing and other interests much nearer accuracy than any statistics previously taken. Inquiries have already been instituted in certain branches of the census; in fact the taking of statistics may be said to have already been commenced. The death statistics, for instance, are to be taken in a new way. Heretofore, the enumerators have collected the death statistics, and it is estimated that the returns have only embraced sixty or seventy per cent. of the actual rate. Under the new plan, sixty thousand blank reports have been sent to physicians, asking them to report the deaths coming to their acknowledge, together with the types of disease, and many other interesting statistics which could not be obtained through other agencies. The names of physicians have been obtained through Postoffices, State Boards of Health, medical journals, &c., and the profession has shown a gratifying disposition to assist in every way possible. General WALKER feels certain of obtaining, in the manner just described, a large volume of valuable statistics. Heretofore our fishery statistics have been incomplete and nearly worthless, as was demonstrated when the Halifax question was before the Government. England was able to prove by statistics the value of the Canadian inshore fishing, and the United States could not meet the showing. It is said the census of 1860 or 1870 did not exhibit 10 per cent. of the actual fishing statistics. Now, Professor GOODE, of the United States Commission, is in charge of a number of officers, who are proceeding from port to port along the coast, ascertaining the number of men and vessels engaged in the industry, statistics of the markets, and facts relating to the fisheries in their economical aspects. Special agents and experts are already in the field, with a view to a better collection of statistics in all departments of mining. Preparations for similar work in the manufacturing interests have been made, and in large cities especially the enumerators will be relieved of this branch. The agricultural field in general is so wide that special agents will not be employed to take agricultural figures. In certain branches, however, such as fruit culture, live stock and important crops, special agents must necessarily be employed. Education statistics will be collected almost entirely through special agency.

OUR COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

It is evident that something should be done to secure the more prompt, orderly and speedy transaction of business in the County Conventions. The Convention of Tuesday was in session from ten o'clock in the morning until three o'clock Wednesday morning, and the really important business, about which there were differences of opinion, was not reached until late in the afternoon, and from that time until the hour of adjournment the Convention was engaged in the work of taking four ballots for the selection of three candidates. The delegates were remarkably orderly and the proceedings dignified and courteous, considering the protracted session, the crowd in attendance, and the natural rivalry and striving for success. No fault can be found on that score, but the system is defective. While the subject is fresh on the Democratic mind, we beg leave to suggest some changes that will remedy the trouble and secure a more satisfactory conduct of business.

1. There is entirely too much time occupied in organizing the Convention for its work. This may be remedied by enlarging the powers of the County Committee, so that it will name the President of the Convention and the Secretaries. It could be done the same time the call is issued, and we assume officers would be selected in whose impartiality and capacity the utmost confidence would be placed by the delegates. This would be an essential condition of any change. The President of the Convention named by the Committee should be a representative Democrat of high character, having no connection with cliques or candidates, and the Secretaries competent and reliable men of clerical capacity.

2. In the matter of contested seats, the County Committee could name a Committee to investigate and decide, subject of course to the approval of the Convention. This Committee could meet a couple of hours before the meeting of the Convention, and be ready to report its findings to the Convention when called to order. Here again, of course, there must be judgment shown in the selection of the Committee, but as it would be named before any contests were developed it would be an easy matter to find five or seven Democrats who would impartially try all contests. As a rule most of the contests are fictitious.

The gain by the adoption of the plan we have indicated, is that when the delegates convened, say at eleven o'clock in the morning, the Convention could be at once organized in an orderly and effective way, and proceed to the dispatch of its main business without wasting several hours on trivial questions of organization, leaving the really important subject of nominations to be decided in a turbulent night session. The country delegates—and this is an important point—could participate in all the proceedings of the Convention without being subjected to the expense and inconvenience of remaining in the city over night.

There is nothing novel or original in the plan we suggest. In Cincinnati it has been adopted by the Democrats and works well. Their County Convention a few weeks ago numbered 1,200 delegates, and was presided over by Senator PENDLETON, who was selected by the County Committee, although not a delegate. It nominated a ticket of twenty candidates—and the contest for honors was very strong—in much less time than it took Tuesday's Convention of 300 delegates to nominate three candidates. Of course there are other details, such as the selection of sergeants-at-arms to maintain order and exclude outsiders from the body of the Convention, but they could be easily adjusted. The main point is to enlarge the powers of the County Committee so that it may hasten and perfect the organization of the Convention. At the next County Convention we hope to see a reform of this sort in operation.

SOME very curious facts were brought out by the Congressional investigation into the disfranchisement of citizens of the United States, of foreign birth, in Rhode Island. It is stated there are in the State fully 60,000 male citizens of voting age, while the highest vote that has ever been polled was 26,000 in 1876. One witness before the WALLACE Committee served gallantly in the war and brought back to Rhode Island as a servant one of the negroes whom he helped to free. That negro now votes in Rhode Island, because he is a native-born, although he owns no property. The gallant soldier who helped make him a free man and a voter can not vote, because he is of foreign birth and owns no real estate. Another alien was found who has no real estate and can not vote, although in the past, when he did own real estate, he was deemed worthy to serve Rhode Island many times in both branches of her General Assembly and also in the Lower House of Congress. Still another rose from the ranks to a captaincy in the war, and while holding that position at the front acted as a Supervisor of the votes cast by his company, counted them and returned them to the proper officer. He was a good enough man to fight for Rhode Island and to count Rhode Island votes, but he cannot vote himself. There was a whole grist of similar evidence, and it is safe to say that Senator WALLACE'S report on Rhode Island will be an entertaining and instructive document.

TWENTY years ago the Republicans in their platforms classed polygamy as a twin relic of slavery, but have never moved against it, although all the time in power. Mr. HAYES has recently been making some weak demonstrations, and the *Gazette* ponderously declares:

> Polygamy is the same, whether committed under a religious plea or otherwise, and as a crime is to be punished. The Democracy are naturally with the Mormons, as they were with the slave-holders, and are with ex-rebels. Their affinities are one.

We infer the *Gazette* holds the having of half a dozen wives a cardinal article of Democratic faith. This is about as sensible as the average of its Democratic definitions. Suppose it asks CONKLING, or consults some of the students in high morality constituting the Court House ring, or possibly it might put on SAM WELLER'S double hextra magnifying glasses and scrutinize its local ticket. We are quite prepared that the *Gazette* should claim all the decency and morality for its party. The late Conventions and their outcome were fragrant illustrations. We think the cloak of polygamy would be a decent disguise for some of the practices of the most noted exemplars of Moral Ideas and Stalwart Polities, in the County, State and Nation.

CRESSWELL, a Postmaster General of bad repute under GRANT, was pensioned off when he left the cabinet, with a soft place in the ruins of that great Republican fraud, the Freedman's Bank. He is one of the Commissioners for closing up the concern, and the researches of BRUCE, the colored Senator from Mississippi, show that for the last five years he has drawn $3,000 annually from the remaining assets of the plundered Bank for signing his name once in a while. He has never pretended to render any other service. He has paid one of his colleagues $500 a year for performing the duties which he should have discharged himself, and has pocketed the balance of the $3,000 without scruples of conscience. Nearly fifty thousand dollars of the fund scraped together from the debtors of the broken bank and belonging to the defrauded depositors have been paid to CRESWELL and the other Commissioners,. All these beneficiaries have been among the loudest champions of the colored brother when his vote was wanted. They were down on bull-dozing but adepts in stealing.

THE Philadelphia *Times* says HARTRANFT has "confessedly earned the title of the first soldier of the Commonwealth." Bosh—unmitigated bosh. Where are HANCOCK, MEADE, REYNOLDS and dozens of others? HARTRANFT was a good soldier, but no better and rendered no more conspicuous service than many Pennsylvanians. He was along in the third rank in point of capacity and work. But as a civilian office-holder and office-seeker he is himself his only parallel. He flies from the Presidency, foreign missions and Cabinet places, to a row office in Philadelphia; he is always in office and has a wonderful OLIVER TWIST gift of whining for more. It seems to us the *Times* has worked out its grudge against HARTRANFT in boosting him for every vacancy, and should let him alone with his mails and postoffice boxes.

TRUE fraternity will come when the South learns that the rights of all must be respected, and that brutality and barbarism are not reason and judgment.—*Gazette.*

How about CONKLING? He is the latest victim of the shot gun policy. The "brutality and barbarism" of SPRAGUE was deaf to his "reason and judgment." CONK. wanted to explain things, and if he had a fair chance could have talked the ex-Governor into a reasonable frame of mind. But how can a man argue with the muzzle of a confounded shot gun bearing on his ambrosial locks emphasizing the order to get out in thirty seconds. It was a clear case of Moral Ideas and Stalwart Republicanism against "brutality and barbarism," and b. and b. carried off the honors.

THE New York *Times* is publishing a series of able papers, biographical and interviewing in character, on prominent American Statesmen retired from politics. Its article on Gov. ALLEN of Ohio, was followed by his death; then came one on CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who didn't die; and yesterdays' *Times* embalms HORATIO SEYMOUR in eleven columns of solid type. It very truly says that—

> Though retired from public life and destitute of active political influence, as he is, the name of Horatio Seymour will throw into contagious enthusiasm assemblages in which the mention of Democrats whose names are in all men's mouths would excite but feeble response. A Statesman among farmers, a farmer among Statesman, a man of the people at all times and under all circumstances.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has a plain way of speaking. On the HAYES administration he says: "While this Administration of corrupt bargain and sale—a willing prostitute—lasts, I blush to be an American citizen;" and of the Republican party itself he says: "No party in our hitoory has ever fallen from such a height, or to such depth of disgrace. I have watched politics for fifty years, and my judgment is that the fault of this party is one-third ignorance and two-thirds knavery."

JOHN G. THOMPSON, in a recent interview at Altoona, declared for TILDEN, and gives it as his opinion he cannot be set aside no matter how the fall elections may go. There is no doubt JOHN G., since he has been in Washington, is accustomed to take a peep over a greater district of country than formerly bounded his vision in Ohio. Therefore TILDEN.

THE South is more solid than at any time since the war. She will raise this year about 5,000,000 bales of cotton, 200,000 hogsheads of sugar, and very nearly 600,000,000 pounds of tobacco; besides raising a greater share of necessary provisions and breadstuffs than for many a year. It is the *Gazette* that suggests the South is given over to idleness and incapacity.

THE Galveston *News* estimates the population of Texas at about 2,000,000, and thinks that the next census will give the State fifteen Congressmen. The calculation is based on the 240,812 votes cast at the last election, eight inhabitants being allowed for each voter, as many of the immigrants have not lived long enough in the State to vote.

ENGLAND has again been visited by severe storms, doing great damage to railroads as well as the wheat crop. The crop left standing in some districts will not pay for the cutting. England will want this year in the neighborhood of 150,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat.

SENATOR KELLOGG of Louisiana, and perhaps other statesmen, will be interested in some soundings recently taken by the New Orleans *Times*. That paper prints Walter H. Long's recollections of a contract signed by Kellogg, Blanchard, Catlin and others on August 15, 1873. By the terms of the agreement Catlin was to testify to the bribery of six State Senators and to receive for his pains a sufficient sum to lift a mortgage from his house, with a dead-head government salary of $125 a month besides. Long was to do certain dirty work and get a dead-head place that would pay $125 a month. Blanchard was to receive $39,000 in cash and a salary of $150 a month. Kellogg was to take his reward in a general way. The Catlin mentioned was appointed recently to a United States Consulate in a Mexican city and left the other day for his post.

SOME escaped lunatic from Dixmont or the County Home circulated a placard at the Democratic Convention Tuesday, asserting that THE POST had suppressed the fact of T. C. Lazear's nomination by the Nationals last Saturday, for Common Pleas judge. We can't imagine the motive for this idiotic lying, as Mr. Lazear's nomination would have been entirely acceptable to THE POST. The fact is in Monday's issue we gave prominence in our local department to the fact of Mr. Lazear's nomination by the National Committee.

Persons suffering from corns, bunions and chilblains
Only need to use Pond's Extract to get relief.
Nose bleed has been cured by use of Pond's Extract.
Dental operations made easy by the use of Pond's Extract.
Sore gums, jaw or lips bruised, immediate relief afforded.
Ears—It has a great reputation for the cure of ear-ache.
Excellent for Quinsy, sore throat, used as a gargle.
Take Pond's Extract for every pain and ache.
Relief for boils, carbuncles, or other hot swellings.
After severe and fatiguing labor take Pond's Extract.
Chafing immediately relieved by bathing with the Extract.
To be obtained from Druggists all over the

SHERMAN'S CAREER.

How Widows and Orphans Are Plundered for the Benefit of the Syndicate.

Sounding the Depths of His Alleged Pure Patriotism.

Records From His Department—The Blue Goes Down Before the Gray if the Gray Hurrahs for Sherman.

(Cincinnati Enquirer Special.)

WASHINGTON, August 19.— Secretary Sherman left here on this morning's train, via the Pennsylvania railroad, for Ohio He goes into the State to make campaign speeches—to induce the voters to cast their suffrages for Charles Foster, his creature. In view of the fact that the impending campaign is one in which Secretary Sherman is the central figure, and who will reap all the advantages of a Republican victory, the following catechism, for the guidance of those who will listen to his speeches and see fit to ask him some questions, is prepared:

SYNDICATE TRANSACTIONS.

Secretary Sherman will tell the people of Ohio that he has closed all refunding operations. This he told the people of Maine. He deliberately deceived them, and will likewise attempt to deceive the people of Ohio. He has, on the contrary, not yet closed his recent contract with the pet Syndicate, which at one fell swoop got control of all of the four per cent. bonds. Of the $180,000,000 subscribed in these bonds by the Syndicate, $45,000,000 yet remain unpaid for; and Secretary Sherman, in that spirit of liberality which he has always extended to a few Eastern banks, has extended the time for final settlement until October 1st, although the original contract, which he has violated at discretion, provided a final settlement should be made on July 17th last. The immediate result is that the banks have the use of $45,000,000 until October 1st which belongs to the people, and should have been in the Treasury thirty days ago. With money worth 2 per cent at call, it will require the aid of a lightning calculator to find how much money the Syndicate will make out of the $45,000,000 which Secretary Sherman allows them to use.

This is not the only reason, though, that Secretary Sherman gave the Syndicate an indulgence. Had a settlement been made according to the contract, four per cent. bonds would not now be at a premium—they might be held at par. Sherman, fearful of this decline, indulged the Syndicate rather than pressed them, because he wanted to keep the bonds up until after the Ohio election, so that he could point to the negotiation of the four per cents with pride; and the higher the premium at which they were held, the more pride would he take in the transaction. It may be well, also, for the people of Ohio to know, while Secretary Sherman is among them, that on the day the contract with the Syndicate for the four per cents was made the United States had on deposit in the hands of the national banks the sum of $200,000,000, and these same banks still have about $40,000,000 in four per cent. bonds to loan Western farmers at two per cent. per month to enable them to get their crops into market. The Syndicate have three months to pay for these bonds, during which time they collected the interest, which at four cent per annum, is one per cent., aggregating $180,000 profit before they were called on for one cent. This is not all. The monopoly thus put in the hands of these bankers made a corner on the bonds, and they were enabled to charge two per cent. premium on the bonds, which makes a clear profit of $360,000, or, altogether, the profits of this transaction between the national banks and John Sherman was $540,000.

Now, who does this money come out of? During the extra session of Congress a widow of a Union soldier wrote a member of Congress that she had certain United States bonds in trust for her children, the proceeds of her deceased husband's pension; that she had applied for the interest on her bonds, and for the first time ascertained that her bonds were among those called in, and the interest had ceased. She requested the member of Congress to go to the Treasury Department and exchange her bonds for four per cents. The matter was presented to the United States Treasury, and the reply was that the party could get the face value of the bonds in money, but the Government had no securities for sale. The consequence was that the poor woman had to pay a premium of 2½ per cent. (the small dealers must have their profit, hence the half cent additional), and the exchange for transmission was half of one per cent more, entailing a loss equal to nine months' interest on her little patrimony. While the great capitalists of the country are lauding Sherman's financial success, somehow the poor widows and orphans are not able to appreciate it.

HIS TREASURY RECORD.

Secretary Sherman can also be asked by the loyal soldiers of Ohio why he has appointed Confederates to office. His friends say he has not. Let us see. Here is the roster:

General Withers was a Confederate soldier. He served through the war. He is a brother of Senator Withers of Virginia. He was appointed a first class clerk in the Register's Office of the Treasury by John Sherman, on the recommendation of General Sherman, whose classmate he was at West Point.

Colonel Hathaway, editor of the Norfolk *Day Book*, was appointed in July by Secretary Sherman Inspector of Customs at Norfolk, vice Inspector Phelps. Hathaway advocated making bridges of the bodies of Union men in 1861 in his paper, and was a rampant Secessionist until he recently began the advocacy of Sherman for the Presidency in his paper. Phelps is an original Union man, a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, and being too old for the army cared for the families of Union refugees.

John S. Mosby, the notorious guerrilla, is Consul General to China on recommendation of John Sherman and James A. Garfield, vice Wells, an ex-Union soldier.

Stephen P. Bailey, was a Major of guerrillas under Mosby. The Washington *Republican*, in the war chronicles of July 24, says: "July 24, 1862. Eighty men of the Ninth Virginia Infantry were surprised and captured at Summerville, Va., by a superior force of rebel cavalry, under Major Bailey." Major Bailey is an Inspector of Tobacco at Petersburg, Va., at a salary of $4,500, under Secretary Sherman.

Robert P. Bailey, son of the Major, also a Mosby guerrilla, is Assistant Inspector of Tobacco in the Second Virginia District, at a salary of about $3,000.

H. Clay Bailey, also a son of the Major and a Mosby guerrilla, is Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Virginia District, under Secretary Sherman.

Simpson P. Bailey, also a son of the Major and a Mosby guerrilla, is a Sub-Consul at Palermo, Sicily, at a handsome salary, including fees.

J. W. Champman, also a Mosby guerrilla, was Mail Agent, but is now Special Agent of the Treasury under Secretary Sherman.

J. H. Rives, Captain of Artillery in the Rebel army, is Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Virginia District, and has thirty subordinates. Excepting three of these, Rives and his whole force are Southern Democrats.

Edward W. Massey, an ex-Mosby guerrilla, is Inspector of Customs, at Fortress Monroe, Va. Theodore Nelligar, who served through the war in the New York Burgess Rifle Corps, was discharged to make room for him.

In July a widow lady named Barnes, the daughter of a staunch Union man named Pollard, in Virginia, who was shot down in cold blood on his own door-step, in the presence of his family, by Mosby's guerrillas, applied to the Treasury Department for a position, having the names of fourteen members of Congress on her papers indorsing her ability and respectability; but Mrs. Barnes not being able to organize for Sherman, was unsuccessful, while the Department is are overrun with the proteges of Confederate members.

The wife, daughter, son and son-in-law of Yerger, the ex-rebel who assassinated Colonel Crane of Dayton, Ohio, of the United States Army, at Jackson, Miss., in 1866, are all in the Department here.

HOW SHERMAN'S FAMILY IS PROVIDED FOR.

Secretary Sherman can also be asked how it is that the Sherman family are all saddled on the public. Here is the roster of the Sherman family who are now making sacrifice on the altar of their country.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army, $17,700; $4,200 of this amount is commutation of quarters and fuel, although he has a suit of quarters in the War Department, with fuel and gas, that "cannot" be duplicated in the city for $5,000.

John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, $8,000 (with carriage and forage.)

John Sherman, Jr., Marshal of New Mexico, $6,000.

R. H. T. Leopold, husband of John Sherman's niece, appointed out of the Treasury as Commissioner to close up the Freedman's Bank, $5,000.

Roger Sherman Bartley, Sherman's nephew, clerk in the New York Postoffice, $2,500.

Frank Bernard, who married young Bartley's sister, is a $1,600 clerk in the Auditor's office of the Treasury, and was detailed from the Treasury to take United States bonds to the Syndicate. He has been traveling with his wife several months and is paid out of the appropriation to place the loan. —— Huggins, married to John Sherman's niece, $1,800; was in the Treasury Department; now in the public service in California.

Dan. W. Wilson, nephew of Mrs. John Sherman, Assistant Chief of the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury, was taken from the position of Messenger to the Finance Committee of the Senate when Sherman was chairman, and put in charge of 800 skilled artisans and mechanics without a day's experience.

O. L. Pitney, Superintendent of United States Treasury Building, $2,400. Pitney was a confidential clerk of John Sherman, Jun., and was assigned to this important office, in which he is the purchaser of the furniture and supplies for all the National buildings in the country. The office proper having been abolished by an act of Congress, the law is evaded by keeping Pitney on the rolls of the Treasury in another capacity, while he is continued on this duty. It is said that Pitney is the proper person to consult by the tenants in the forty three-story pressed brick houses owned by Sherman, three squares north of the capitol building. It is further said that a residence in one of these houses insures an employe of any of the departments his place indefinitely.

I have refrained from mentioning the cousins and the nieces and the aunts of the female persuasion who are aiding their distinguished relative in his race for the Presidency by drawing Government salaries, believing the public will give the clan Sherman due credit for what the males are doing.

THE EIGHT TO SEVEN VOTE.

Mr. Justice Miller Admits that he Voted Against the Facts,

Says Tilden Got Over 8,000 Majority in Louisiana.

BLOCK ISLAND, August 20.—Among the national celebrities who are here is Justice Samuel F. Miller of the United States Supreme Court and a member of the Eight to Seven Electoral Commission which installed R. B. Hayes in the Presidency. On every test question before the Commission Justice Miller voted with the Republicans, refusing to go behind the returns, in the cases of Louisiana and Florida, and supporting every other measure of the Republican majority for reversing the verdict of the people and depriving Mr. Tilden of the seat to which he had been chosen. In person, Judge Miller is a stout, powerfully built man, with swarthy countenance, strongly marked features, and the careless dress and free, off-hand manners of a prosperous Western farmer or merchant. He speaks his mind clearly and with emphasis.

On Friday morning, August 15, the Judge made one of a party of four on the balcony of the Ocean View Hotel—Mr. Walter N. Haldeman of Louisville, Mr. William G. McHenry, formerly proprietor of the St. Louis *Dispatch*, and a correspondent of the *Sun* (who had been previously introduced to Judge Miller as such), making up the group, which was afterward joined by Judge Blodgett of the United States District Court of Chicago. The conversation turned upon Mr. Tilden's canvass for the Presidency, and Judge Miller expressed his belief that Mr. Tilden knew more about the cipher dispatches than he had yet admitted. He also said that Mr. Tilden, while now making political capital by antagonizing Tammany Hall, had formerly worked with that organization, and had been intimately associated with it as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee when the great frauds of 1868 were perpetrated. He then said:

"I have met Mr. Tilden only once in the past sixteen years. That was at Saratoga last summer, when he occupied a cottage near my place of residence, and passed me frequently. I thought of speaking to him once or twice, but did not know how he might take it in view of my position toward his claims in the matter of the Electoral Tribunal. I think that he unquestionably tried to buy that elector in Oregon—that the $8,000 which was transferred by telegraph for that purpose came out of his pocket. I think also that money was raised, with his knowledge, for the purpose of buying one of the Returning Boards, and that only his characteristic hesitation prevented his using that method of securing the Board. On the other hand, it may be said of him that he honestly thought himself elected and entitled to the votes of the two Southern States which the tribunal decided against him. He was elected in Louisiana—that is, he got eight or ten thousand more actual votes there than Hayes. In the event of his success next year I think he will make a good President. He is a man of great ability, unwearied pertinacity and extraordinary conrage. He cannot be bullied by the politicians or office seekers. He has made an excellent Governor of New York, and has shown administrative and executive powers of a high order. He is old and rich, and has no temptation to abuse the powers of his office, while he has every inducement to give the country a good administration, one which will enure to his fame and obliterate in a measure the scandals which have attached to his name."

"What do you think of the results of the extra session?" was asked.

"I think that both parties made mistakes, and that the Republicans would have done better had they given up the army at the polls, and in fact conceded everything except the supervisors' law. On that they could have made an excellent fight without giving their opponents the chance of raising the cry against military interference with elections. The disgrace of the grand back down, however, rested with the Democrats. Thurman in the Senate and Ewing in the House could have prevented the extra session easily, had they minded to, and the responsibility for it in a good measure rested with them. It had injured Thurman greatly and considerably diminished whatever chances he might have had for the Presidency."

Concerning Secretary Sherman's canvass and the efforts he is said to be making to obtain the Republican nomination, the Judge said:

"It does not follow because a man is Secretary of the Treasury and makes use of the great power and patronage of his office, that he is necessarily going to succeed in the race for the nomination. Two former Secretaries, James Guthrie and Salmon P. Chase, in turn did what Mr. Sherman is now charged with doing, and yet they signally failed when the time came."

THE OUTLOOK BAD.

Marked and Rapid Advances of the Fever.

TWENTY-SEVEN NEW CASES IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 20.—Twenty-seven cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, twelve whites and fifteen colored. Four deaths have occurred. Commencing on Friday, daily mail service will be resumed over the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

The Howard Association will to-morrow make an appeal for assistance.

TWO SMALL FIRES.

A fire broke out at 320 Front street, occupied by L. W. Wells & Co., commission. Loss, $5,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A second alarm of fire was occasioned by the burning of a house of ill fame on Market square, owned and occupied by Fannie Freeman, adjoining which is another *maison dejore*, occupied by Miss Nettie White. Engine No. 1 was sent from the Front street fire and succeeded in arresting the flames before they had spread to an adjoining house. The cause of the fire is unknown, as the dwelling has been left in charge of colored people. Loss, $6,000.

BAD MANAGEMENT.

Captain Jackson who had charge of the sanitary force in the early part of the summer, and who kept for his own use correct records of the work done, to-day stated that he noticed that this fever visitation is worse in localities where work was done than anywhere else. He located the infected districts as those where privy vaults were opened either by the force or by citizens, in obedience to orders from the health authorities. A number of instances can be cited establishing, as well as anything can be established about yellow fever, that we are the victims of bad management on the part of the Board of Health in delaying its dirty work until the temperature was too high, and that what they did seemed only to resurrect the poisons of last year, that perhaps would have remained forever buried in the sinks where they had been thrown by careless nurses of last year's patients.

Dr. Julius Wise, the Howard physician in one of the Northern districts of this city known as "Pinch," states positively to-night that he discovers unmistakable evidences of a spread of the disease in that locality, in which but two or three cases had occurred up to the close of last week's reports. "Pinch" embraces the historic "Happy Hollow," where the fever of 1873 found material upon which to enlarge to the epidemic conditions of that year. "Pinch" also embraces the locality in which the first case Mrs. Blonda, occurred last year, from which the fever spread so rapidly as to completely clean out that portion of this city; and it is believed that if the present epidemic gets a foothold there this season, what was left over from last year will be annihilated.

A CLEAR CASE IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—There is a single case of yellow fever in the Second district of this city—that of a sanitary policeman, now convalescent, who was taken sick on Wednesday last. He was visited on Saturday by Drs. C. B. White, A. W. Smyth and C. C. Herrick, Secretary of the Board of Health, who concurred in the opinion that it is genuine yellow fever. Dr. Smyth said that it is a well marked case, but that the man is certain to get well, and with the present cool weather it is impossible for the disease to spread. The patient was recently engaged in the wholesale disinfection of the city, and it is difficult to conjecture where he contracted the disease.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The National Board of Health to-day considered without making disposition of the matter the furnishing of rations to the people of Memphis now living in tents in the vicinity of the city.

A PEACE PATCHED UP.

Conkling Considered Guilty Only of Ungentlemanly Conduct and Cowardice.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The *Times* special from Narragansett Pier says:

For the present ex-Governor Sprague and his spirited wife are at peace, and it is not improbable that they will become reconciled to each other, as they have on many previous occasions. The ex-Governor is erratic, irregular, and not capable of forming a great policy and carrying it out. His enemies charge him with being careless in his statements, and both he and his family admit that he has used his wife on several occasions in an unbecoming manner.

Mrs. Sprague, on the other hand, is known to have provoked the ex-Governor in many ways, so as to drive him away from the table or out of the house. This is the statement of Mr. Sprague's own mother, a greatly respected lady, who lives at Providence. The relatives of the ex-Governor declare that he and his wife will be on good terms again unless Mrs. Sprague prefers a different course.

While at Providence the ex-Governor is known to have carried himself with dignity and sobriety. He is always irregular in his habits. He will fast for twelve hours in succession and then resort to the bottle. This has been his custom for the last twenty years, and helps to explain his painfully sensitive temper. His commercial and political position is utterly gone. He has no social ambition and rather dislikes polite society.

Senator Conkling's presence at Canonchet has not been accounted for, and he is known to have waited at Newport until it was certain the ex-Governor was absent. Then he went to Canonchet. He was received at the landing by Mrs. Sprague and how he installed himself at Canonchet is testified by the German teacher, by the children and by the servants. Ex-Governor Sprague has shown by his actions how he viewed this intrusion. The opponents of Senator Conkling do not charge him with criminality, but with ungentlemanly conduct, imprudence and cowardice.

Ex-Governor Sprague does not consider the affair ended. He thinks himself outraged by the Senator, and demands satisfaction. It is freely stated among responsible people that Senator Conkling has compromised Mrs. Sprague's honor—not criminally, but socially—and that he ought to restore her good name and fame. This statement is, therefore, expected from Senator Conkling, and it is hoped that he will restore to Mrs. Sprague what he has taken away from her—her domestic peace and her good name as a wife who may have been wronged by her husband, but who has remained faithful to her vows.

To allay itching of the Scalp' use *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.* Sold by all druggists.

The Ticket to Win.

An Orderly Convention That Lasted Over Sixteen Hours.

An Earnest Fight for Judge of Common Pleas No. 2.

Hot Contest for the Coronial Nomination.

Sipe Withdrawn After the Third Ballot,

And Lazear Nominated on the Fifth.

Rolshouse Makes the Riffle on Same Ballot.

Scenes and Incidents of the Convention—Sketch of the Nominees.

THE TICKET.

JUDGE COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.
THOMAS C. LAZEAR of Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY,
STEPHEN C. McCANDLESS of Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
J. G. ROLSHOUSE of McCandless township.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS HOGAN of Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER of Plum township

The Democratic County Convention was one of the most remarkable ever held within the county limits. Though the Convention assembled at ten o'clock Tuesday morning and continued with two short intermissions until twenty minutes of three o'clock Wednesday morning, the proceedings were orderly and dignified throughout. The chief contest was for Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 2. W. A. Sipe, Esq., showed up strongest in the early part of the day but withdrew at the close of the third ballot, and Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., was nominated on the fifth.

The contest for Coroner was also earnestly waged. Mr. J. G. Rolshouse was nominated on the fifth ballot.

For Jury Commissioner, Thomas Hogan of the Seventh ward, was nominated on the third ballot, while for Director of the Poor J. Murray Carpenter of Plum township, made the nomination on the first ballot.

No nomination was made for Judge of Common Pleas No. 1, and a graceful compliment was also paid on the floor of the Convention by Colonel J. K. P. Duff to Judge Collier the Republican nominee for that position.

For Prothonotary Stephen C. McCandless Esq., at present clerk of the United States Courts was nominated by acclamation. Mr. McCandless had no opposition.

Hon. Joseph Hays was also elected Chairman of the new County Committee by acclamation, and Henry Meyer, Esq., was re-elected attorney for the Committee for the ensuing year. Following is the detailed report of the Convention:

MORNING SESSION.

DELEGATES ADJOURN FROM THE COURT HOUSE TO LAFAYETTE HALL.

At ten o'clock the Convention assembled in the Criminal Court room, and the body was called to order by Hon. S. F. Patterson, Chairman of the County Committee. The Secretary of the committee was instructed to call the districts, and as he did so the delegates stepped up to present their credentials.

Then it was decided to go into an election for Temporary Chairman of the Convention, and Patrick Foley, Peter Zern and J. K. P. Duff, Esqs., were nominated. Mr. Duff withdrew his name, and his example was followed by Mr. Zern, who expressed the hope that Mr. Foley would accept the duties.

On motion Mr. Foley was unanimously elected Temporary Chairman by acclamation. It had been urged that the court room was too small and at Mr. Foley's suggestion a motion was made and adopted that the convention adjourn to Lafayette Hall.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the Convention was again called to order, this time in Lafayette Hall. The large room was pretty well filled, showing that there was a full attendance. The roll call made subsequently showed that all districts in the county except some ten or twelve were represented.

Nominations for Temporary Secretaries were now in order and, on motion, the following gentlemen were elected: J. J. O'Leary, Herman Handel, James E. Moran, James A. Skelly, Charles A. Anderson, Mr. Erskine, J. S. Miller, P. M. Carr, Thomas Kernan, Jr., and A. D. Reno.

Mr. Zern moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of Seven on Contested Seats. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. J. D. Buckley, Irvin O'Donnell, M. P. Howley, J. J. Larkin, James Fox, S. A. Cosgrave and T. D. Casey were appointed.

The committee now retired, and on motion of Dr. W. J. Langfitt the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

M'CANDLESS NOMINATED FOR PROTHONOTARY BY ACCLAMATION.

At half-past two o'clock the hall was pretty well filled. Among the attendants were many who had no right to be there. Seeing this Chairmain Foley mounted the stage, and requested all persons to leave the hall. The request was complied with, and then the work of admitting delegates was begun. The delegates showed their credentials at the door and were admitted. The spectators took seats in the galleries.

CONTEST FOR PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Mr. McIntyre nominated Hon. Peter Zern for Permanent Chairman.

John Grant nominated Mr. Patrick Foley.

On motion, the nominations were closed. Then the tedious work of calling the roll was begun. The hall was filled both upstairs and down and about the walls were a number of persons unable to secure seats. These kept tramping to and fro, and created considerable confusion. Among the spectators were a number of leading Republicans and also a number of Greenbackers. General Wm. Blakely was among the number.

Finally the roll call was completed and the ballot was announced as follows:

Foley	151
Zern	69

On motion the election of Mr. Foley was made unanimous. Mr. Foley resumed his seat, after expressing his thanks for the honor conferred and calling upon the delegates to assist him in preserving order. Both the election and the remarks were received with applause.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW COUNTY COMMITTEE.

On motion the temporary secretaries were made permanent officers.

Mr. Zern offered the following:

WHEREAS, Henry Meyer, Esq., having faithfully served the party in the courts of this county for the past year, therefore, be it

Resolved, That he is hereby chosen the attorney of the Democracy of Allegheny county for the ensuing year.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Col. J. K. P. Duff offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is of the greatest importance that our organization should be perfected without any delay; therefore,

Resolved, That the Hon. Joseph Hays be unanimously chosen as the Chairman of our County Committee for the ensuing year, with power to select his own secretaries.

This resolution was also adopted.

A BOOST FOR D. O. BARR.

Col. Duff also offered the following:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the platform of principles adopted by the late State Convention, and pledge the candidate there nominated our united and earnest support, as in the election of Daniel O. Barr to the office of State Treasurer, the Commonwealth will have an officer who has proved himself, in our midst, worthy of every confidence.

The Secretary, while reading the resolution, was interrupted by vociferous applause. The cheering was also long continued after the resolution had been read. It was then unanimously adopted amidst renewed applause.

The Committee on Contested Seats now returned and Mr. J. D. Buckley, the chairman, read the names of contestants who were admitted to seats.

NOMINATIONS FOR JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

The Chairman now announced that nominations for Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 2 were in order.

Col. J. K. P. Duff, in a vigorous speech, nominated Christopher Magee, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

William Neely nominated Wm. A. Sipe of Allegheny, and M. P. Howley seconded the nomination in a lengthy speech.

John Huckenstine nominated Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

T. D. Casey nominated John M. Kennedy, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

Herman Handel nominated D. D. Bruce, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

On motion the nominations were now closed.

Dr. W. J. Langfitt moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for all the offices to be filled, so that only one call of the roll would be necessary. The motion was carried.

NO NOMINATION FOR COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

Chairman Foley—Nothing has yet been said about Common Pleas Court No. 1.

Mr. Duff—I move that no nomination be made for the Court of Common Pleas No. 1. I do this in deference to a gentleman who has been unanimously nominated by the Republican party, a gentleman who has been indorsed by the National party, and a gentleman who knows no party—a gentleman who has graced the bench of Allegheny county and who is worthy of the confidence of the whole people.

The motion of Col. Duff was unanimously adopted.

NOMINATIONS FOR PROTHONOTARY.

Nominations for Prothonotary were next in order and Col. S. McKelvey of Sewickley, nominated Stephen C. McCandless, Esq., of Pittsburgh. On motion Mr. McCandless was then unanimously nominated by acclamation, amidst great cheers.

NOMINATIONS FOR CORONER.

Nominations for Coroner were next in order.

Hon. Peter Zern nominated Henry C. Foreman of O'Hara towhship.

'Squire James Barry nominated Col. A. B. Hayden of Pittsburgh.

Edward Houston nominated Daniel McWilliams of Pittsburgh.

Wm. Neely nominated J. G. Rolshouse of McCandless township.

Mr. Gallagher nominated Willis M. Fleming of Pittsburgh.

NOMINATIONS FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

Nominations for Jury Commissioner were now in order.

Mr. Bradshaw nominated Thomas Hogan of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Dunbar nominated John Gormley of Mansfield.

L. J. Booker nominated Wm. Franey of Baldwin township.

Dr. W. J. Langfitt nominated N. R. Whiston of Allegheny.

A delegate nominated Charles A. Hay of Allegheny.

A delegate nominated John J. Reiber of Ross township.

NOMINATIONS FOR POOR DIRECTOR.

Nominations for Director of the Poor were next in order, and George Carnahan, Owen Flannigan of Chartiers, Charles Coulter of Shaler township, and J. Murray Carpenter of Plum township were nominated. Only country delegates were entitled to vote for Poor Director. This closed the nominations.

FAVORING THE COUNTRY DELEGATES.

Col. McKelvey moved that when the roll be called the secretaries commence at the country districts. There was considerable opposition to this motion, but the country delegates, or rather those who favored giving the country delegates a chance, were in the majority. A city delegate moved to lay Col. McKelvey's motion on the table, but this was lost and the Colonel's motion was adopted.

Several delegates then advanced to the stage, asking privilege to change their votes. The Chairman declined to receive the change until the question whether such privilege should be granted was decided by the Convention.

Mr. Irvin O'Donnell then moved that the delegates be allowed to change their votes.

Great objection was made to this motion, and half a dozen motions to lay it on the table, to reconsider, that the yeas and noes be called, etc., were made. Finally Chairman Foley put the question. There was a fair vote in the affirmative, but the negative was much larger. Then certain delegates claimed that spectators as well as delegates had voted.

The Chairman declined to decide the question, but called upon spectators to take places in the galleries. This was found impracticable, however, and as there were constant yells for an announcement of the vote, chiefly from the Sipe men, the Chairman decided to again take the vote on Mr. O'Donnell's motion. The question was therefore put again and a second time there was a tremendous negative. So the Convention decided that no changes should be allowed.

NO NOMINATION FOR JUDGE.

The ballot for Judge was as follows:

Sipe	134
Magee	73
Kennedy	38
Lazear	20
Bruce	6
Total	271
Necessary for a choice	136

So there was no nomination for Judge of Common Pleas No. 2. The announcement was received with cheers by the anti-Sipemen, and by Mr. Sipe's delegates with mutterings of disapprobation.

VOTE FOR CORONER.

The first ballot for Coroner was announced as follows:

Rolshouse	107
Foreman	95
McWilliams	43
Hayden	15
Fleming	5
Total	265
Necessary for a choice	133

So there was no nomination for Coroner.

VOTE FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

The first ballot for Jury Commissioner resulted as follows:

Hogan	75
Whiston	75
Hay	74
Franey	18
Reiber	18
Gormley	4
Total	264
Necessary for a choice	133

So there was no nomination for Jury Commissioner.

CARPENTER FOR POOR DIRECTOR.

The first ballot for Poor Director resulted in the nomination of J. Murray Carpenter. Following was the vote:

Carpenter	47
Coulter	18
Carnahan	8
Flannigan	2
Total	75
Necessary for a choice	38

Mr. Carpenter having received a majority of all the votes cast for Director of the Poor was declared the Democratic nominee.

Amidst the confusion which followed these announcements Mr. James Moran moved that the Convention adjourn for one hour. It was now seven o'clock and the majority of delegates being weary and hungry gladly voted for the motion and the Convention took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

SIPE WITHDRAWS AT THE CLOSE OF THE THIRD BALLOT.

The Convention reassembled about 8 o'clock, Mr. Foley in the chair. During the recess most persons had left the hall, and Officer Freel had been stationed at the lower door on Fourth avenue, to prevent all persons save delegates from entering the hall. By quarter after 8 o'clock most of the delegates had gained admission, and the business of the Convention was resumed.

During the progress of the roll call several persons answered to names which were nottheir own. The fraud was discovered in each case, however, and at the order of the Chair Lieut. John Hare of the Mayor's police force, promptly ejected every such person from the hall. This little game of bounce was immensely enjoyed by the properly accredited delegates.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Alderman B. McKenna offered the following:

Resolved, That the County Committee of Correspondence shall consist of one member from each election district, and that the Chairman of the County Committee appoint said committee.

Mr. Zern moved to amend the resolution so as to provide that each delegate present shall leave with the Chairman the name of a Democrat of his district, and that gentleman so named shall form the new County Committee. The amendment was adopted, and then the resolution as amended was adopted.

SECOND BALLOT.

Presently the Chair announced the following as the result of the second ballot:

JUDGE COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Sipe	111
Magee	73
Kennedy	32
Lazear	16
Total	232
Necessary for a choice	117

CORONER.

Rolshouse	92
Foreman	84
McWilliams	57
Total	233
Necessary for a choice	117

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Hogan	81
Whiston	77
Hay	61
Reiber	8
Franey	3
Gormley	1
Total	238
Necessary for a choice	120

Neither candidate for any office having received a majority of all the votes, there was no nomination.

THIRD BALLOT.

The Secretary was instructed to commence the call of the roll for the third ballot. This ballot progressed with very few interruptions, but was still very tedious. At the close of the ballot some person attempted to vote for an absent delegate, but was detected at the trick. He made a hasty exit, while a policeman was on either side of him. Finally, 12:25 A. M., the third ballot was announced as follows:

JUDGE.

Magee	98
Sipe	94
Lazear	9
Total	201
Necessary for a choice	101

The announcement of this vote was received with the most vociferous applause from the Magee men. This was a gain of twenty-five for Mr. Magee over the second ballot. Still there was no nomination.

CORONER.

Rolshouse	74
Foreman	69
McWilliams	60
Total	203
Necessary for a choice	102

There was no nomination for Coroner.

HOGAN NOMINATED FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

Hogan	107
Whiston	65
Hay	28
Franey	1
Total	201
Necessary for a choice	101

Mr. Hogan having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee for Jury Commissioner. This was the Hogan men's turn, and their cheering certainly did justice to the joy.

SIPE WITHDRAWS IN FAVOR OF LAZEAR.

M. P. Howley—I am authorized by Mr. Sipe to withdraw his name from the Convention in favor of Mr. Lazear.

On motion the request was granted.

Mr. Sipe then mounted the stage and spoke as follows:

"I wish to extend to those men who have so nobly stood by me, my sincere thanks. I was not unmindful of the fact that had I received the nomination I would have had a wily and able man for an opponent. I have authorized Mr. Howley to withdraw my name in favor of my warm friend Mr. Lazear, not in the hope that my delegates will vote for him because he is my choice, but with the hope that if they can support a man who has received the nomination of the Greenbackers he will be elected and that we will have another Democratic Judge in Allegheny county."

The speech elicited tremendous applause and several delegates proposed "three cheers for Sipe." The Chairman's gavel, however, prevented the cheering.

A Delegate—I move that Mr. Lazear be nominated by acclamation.

The Chair—The motion is not in order. I want to record my preference for Judge.

GETTING IN THEIR WORK.

The withdrawal of Mr. Sipe was a contingency thought on the day before the Convention to be probable, and it was expected then that he would pronounce in favor of Mr Lazear in case of withdrawal. He had made such a persistent fight, however, that his withdrawal seemed to act like a boom, and immediately the champions of Mr. Lazear busied themselves at working up his chances, while the friends of Mr. Magee also commenced to get in their work for their favorite. The canvassing made a constant stir and buzz in the hall, but in a few minutes the noise subsided sufficiently to begin the roll call for the fourth ballot for Judge and Coroner.

This work was begun at a quarter before one o'clock. The balloting was proceeded with in a quiet and orderly manner, and with considerable greater rapidity than before. The delegates had but two candidates to vote for, and as quite a number had left the Convention, the roll call was thus expedited in two ways.

Presently the call of districts was completed and then delegates who had been absent when their districts were called were allowed to vote. The scene was now intensely exciting. Messrs. Magee and Lazear were about a tie and every additional vote recorded was most eagerly watched by the whole Convention. Although there were between two hundred and three hundred men present the hall was as still and quiet as a country meeting house on a week day. The nomination at one time went to Magee, then Lazear would pull up and run one ahead, Magee would tie him, then Lazear would run two votes ahead and thus the nomination kept shifting from one to the other till the last vote was recorded. The final vote made the ballot a tie. Then a delegate who had been absent came forward to claim his vote, but objection was made that the Chairman had decided the vote closed.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS BALLOT.

Chairman Foley—I want to state the case. One vote now will break the tie and make a nomination for Judge. I don't know how this man would vote. Shall he vote?

J. D. Buckley—I object.

The Chair—That settles it. His vote will not be recorded. I will now announce the vote. Two of the secretaries agree on one vote, but a third secretary has a different tally. The rule has been to announce the vote on which the most secretaries agree. The ballot is as follows:

JUDGE.

Magee	94
Lazear	94

The Chair—The vote being tie, there is no nomination for Judge.

CORONER.

The Chair—The vote for Coroner is:

Rolshouse	67
McWilliams	61
Foreman	59
Total vote	187
Necessary for a choice	94

There was still no nomination for Coroner.

At twenty-five minutes of two o'clock the roll call was commenced for the fifth ballot. This ballot also proceeded quietly. At half-past two o'clock the vote had been completed, and the Chairman was ready to announce the result. The delegates, eager with expectation, kept crowding up towards the stage, however, and it was impossible to hear a voice for the shuffling of moving feet. Chairman Foley, in his firm but pleasant manner, demanded all to take their seats. The order was obeyed and finally the Chair announced the fifth and last ballot as follows:

JUDGE.

Magee	79
Lazear	99

The Chair—Mr. Lazear having received the majority of all the votes cast is the Democratic nominee for Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 2.

J. C. Duffy—I move that the nomination be made unanimous.

The motion was carried by a tremendous affirmative vota.

CORONER.

The Chair then announced the vote for Coroner as follows:

Rolshouse	98
McWilliams	79

The Chair—Mr. Rolshouse having received a majority of all the votes cast, is the Democratic nominee for Coroner.

J. C. Duffy moved the nomination be made unanimous. The motion was carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

This finished the business of the Convention, and delegates who had not previously done so submitted names of gentlemen living in their districts who shall form the new County Committee. A vote of thanks was then returned to the Chairman and secretaries, and at twenty minutes of three o'clock the Convention adjourned with three cheers for Messrs. Foley, Lazear and D. O. Barr.

SKETCH OF THE CANDIDATES.

THOMAS C. LAZEAR.

Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., the candidate for Judge of Common Pleas Court No 2, is a resident of the Nineteenth ward. He is at present in Europe. He is the son of Jesse Lazear, who for a long time was President of the Bank of Waynesburg, and who represented the Greene county district for two terms in Congress. Thomas has been practicing law in this city for twenty years. He enjoys a very large and lucrative practice, and has accumulated a handsome competence by his profession alone, not through speculation. He is exceedingly well versed in the law and has an exceptionally large knowledge of legal decisions. He is a man of vigorous health, active habits, is a hard worker, of quick and sound judgment and able at argument, though not much of an orator. Mr. Lazear was formerly a partner with Hon. James H. Hopkins. He is affable and will have a strong support from the lawyers who have a high estimation of his legal attainments and his personal qualifications. He is a strong man and will poll an exceedingly large vote.

STEPHEN C. M'CANDLESS.

The nominee for Prothonotary is a gentleman so well and favorably known to the citizens of Allegheny county, that his nomination cannot fail to be a power and strength to the ticket. Stephen C. McCandless is a son of Hon. Wilson McCandless, late United States Judge of this district, and is in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He is a graduate of Jefferson College, having left that institution in 1861, and entered the office of Acheson & Hamilton of this city, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and soon after succeeded Hon. John H. Bailey as Clerk of the United States District Court, which position he still holds, being one of the most efficient officers of the Court in Western Pennsylvania. He is not only competent in every particular to fill the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people, but is an honest and industrious gentleman, with a pleasing address and manners which has made him hosts of true, earnest friends in the State and county.

J. G. ROLSHOUSE.

J. G. Rolshouse, the nominee for Coroner, is a German farmer of McCandless township. He has resided in Allegheny county for forty-three years, has voted the Democratic ticket regularly since 1840, except one year which he spent in Jefferson county. He has always been an unflinching Democrat. He is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace in McCandless township. He was elected both times by a very large majority. Though a farmer at present, Mr. Rolshouse has been engaged in the business of hotel keeping and in the machinery business. He is popular wherever known, is a good, faithful citizen, well qualified for the office, and, while not a total abstainer, he is a temperate man who will never become addicted to the indiscretion of which so many persons who have held this office have been guilty.

THOMAS HOGAN.

Thomas Hogan, the choice of the Convention for Jury Commissioner, resides in the Seventh ward of this city. He is 59 years of age, a native of New York State, and removed to this city in 1843. Mr. Hogan is a wood carver by trade and an artistic workman in his line of business. He is a gentleman of fine traits of character, and stands high in the estimation of those most intimate with him. He has always been an active Democrat, having as early as 1844 took a prominent part in the organization of the Polk, Dallas and Shunk Glee Club of this city, which became famous for the effective work done in that campaign. The nomination to the office of Jury Commissioner is equal to an election, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that such an able and competent gentleman has been so fortunate. He will, however, leave nothing undone to insure the success of his associates on the ticket.

J. MURRAY CARPENTER.

J. Murray Carpenter, the candidate for Director of the Poor, is a successful farmer of Plum township. He is a man of spotless reputation, of humane and charitable deeds and enjoys great popularity among all who know him. He is an elderly gentleman and once before ran on the Democratic ticket for the same position.

WILL NOT DOWN.

A Fresh Batch of Returning Board Rascality.

A Decided and Vigorous Kick From One of Its Members.

A High Strung Letter From Boarder Casanave to the Great Fraud.

He Protests Against Being Left to Hold the Bag While the Other Fellows Get Away With the Swag.

He Extorts Some Money From Hayes and Sherman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—On the 7th day of the present month the following letter was written to the President of the United States, and was received by him, in due course of mail, the day following:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1879.—MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to invite your attention to the following acts, upon which I respectfully solicit such relief as you may be able to offer me. In 1872 I was elected by the State of Louisiana a member of the Returning Board of that State. I did not desire or solicit the office, and I accepted it with reluctance. In 1876 the grave and responsible duty of determining the result of the election for President of the United States devolved upon that Board. Its deliberations were watched with profound solicitude by the whole country, while the leaders of two great political porties hovered around it, awaiting the result of its deliberations with that intense anxiety only known to expectants of the sports of public office. The Board found for the Republicans, and the Democrats, disappointed and chagrined, at once commenced criminal proceedings against its members. Counsel was employed to defend, at a stipulated fee of $5,000, which Mr. T. C. Anderson assured me would be paid out of funds to be sent from Washington.

"At the conclusion of the prosecution counsel demanded their fee, which, not being paid, they instituted suit, and after hearing in court obtained judgment against all the members of the Board. A writ of *fieri facias* (copy herewith inclosed) issued, directing the Sheriff to seize and sell sufficient property of defendants to satisfy the judgment of $5,000, less $1,875. The Sheriff, finding no property belonging to Anderson, Wells and Kenner, seized my property, now holds the same subject to sale under his writ. If my property is sacrificed under that execution it will render me bankrupt. I am a poor man, and am unable to sustain such a loss.

"I have always assumed a full share of the responsibility attaching to the official acts of the Returning Board, although I have never enjoyed any of the fruits resulting from its findings; and in this connection I respectfully remind you that I hold no office under your Administration, and have derived no pecuniary benefits whatsoever therefrom, but on the contrary, I have sustained considerable loss in my business on account of my identity with the Board. Messrs. Anderson, Wells and Kenner, the other three members, and their numerous family connections, are enjoying lucrative positions in the employ of the Government. I protest against being mulct for the cost of the criminal proceedings against the Returning Board while others enjoy the honor and emoluments resulting from its decision. It is neither just or honorable to impose this heavy burden upon me. It would be more becoming to the beneficiaries of our acts to discharge this debt.

"Upon my arrival in Washington, two weeks ago, I was assured upon the promise of Assistant Secretary Hawley, that the amount required to satisfy the judgment would be raised as soon as the Secretary returned. I called upon Mr. Sherman yesterday, and he proffered a contribution of $100 as the only relief he could offer me, which I was compelled to decline out of respect for the great Finance Minister of our Government. I expect to take my departure for Louisiana in a few days, and if any arrangement can be made of this matter to offer me relief—to which, under these circumstances, I believe I am justly entitled—I will be under obligation to those through whose influence it may be accomplished. I am, very respectfully,

"G. CASANAVE."

"Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury: DEAR SIR—I herewith inclose you a copy of an unofficial paper addressed to the President. Very respectfully,

"G. CASANAVE.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1879."

INTERVIEW WITH CASANAVE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* interviewed Casanave, and obtained an important statement. He said the judgment against him was for $3,125, and the other members of the Board refused to pay a cent. He said:

"Before coming here I called upon Anderson and Kenner, who refused to say anything. I went to Wells' office frequently, but could never find him. He has been absent from his office a long time, and is difficult to find. Seeing that I could not get assistance from the other members, and being pressed continually for payment by the attorneys, who threatened to sell me out at Sheriff's sale if I did not pay speedily, I thought I would come to Washington and seek relief from those I had helped into the high and lucrative offices which they now hold. That is what brought me here. I could get nothing out of the officers in Louisiana, therefore I came to try those higher up; but no less the creatures of the Returning Board. I had great confidence in my mission here, remembering the ancient Spanish saying that 'it is not much to give a leg to him who gave you a fowl.'"

"How many appointments have Anderson, Wells and Kenner of their family connections and friends in the New Orleans Custom House."

"Not less than fifty, including sons, sons-in-law, and sons' fathers-in-law and their sons. To illustrate: There is Anderson, Deputy Collector, salary $3,000; Anderson's son, clerk, salary $1,400; Ben Bloomfield, Anderson's son's father-in-law, Auditor, $2,500; George L. Bloomfield, (son of Ben), the brother-in-law of Anderson's son, clerk, $1,200; R. Natill, friend of Anderson, $1,400; Louis. Dewarise, friend of Anderson, $2,500; William R. Johnson, friend of Anderson, $1,600; and Louis E. Salles, also a friend of Anderson, $2,000 per annum. Mr. Sales has charge of the deadhead and sinecure roll, which has drawn from the Treasury from $1,500 to $3,000 for each month since Anderson and Wells have controlled the New Orleans Custom House, and this fact must be well known to the Secretary of the Treasury. Louis M. Kenner is Deputy Naval Officer, salary $2,500; a brother, Alexander Kenner, clerk, $1,800; another brother, Dick Kenner, $600 per annum. Wells is Surveyor of the Port at a salary, consisting of fees, amounting to upward of $3,000; his son, Alex. Wells, Deputy Surveyor, at a salary of $2,500; R. R. Robinson, son-in-law of Wells, salary $1,600; S. S. Wells, Sen., salary $1,080, and others of the family connections."

HE SEES HAYES.

"Who have you seen about this matter of relieving you from paying this judgment?"

"I called on the President, in company with Gen. Sypher, the next day after my arrival. He treated me courteously, but made no offer to relieve me, and remarked that he had nothing to do with it, but advised me to see Anderson, who he thought would settle it. Gen. Sypher suggested to the President that he convey his wishes in this regard to Mr. Anderson in an authoritative form, which would no doubt induce Anderson to pay; but for him (Casanave) to return to Louisiana with the President's verbal message would be useless. The President took alarm at this suggestion and retreated behind the Cabinet, which was about assembling.

AND ALSO JOHN SHERMAN.

"I next saw Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, to whom I explained my case. They advised me to see Assistant Secretary Hawley, which I did, in company with General Sypher. Mr. Hawley referred me to Mr. Shellabarger, who, he said, would attend to it. I saw Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, who assured me, on the promise of Mr. Hawley, that the money would be raised on the return of Mr. Sherman, who was then in Maine, and would be home in a week. I waited, contented a week, believing that all would be satisfactorily arranged. I called on Mr. Sherman on his return, who received me very cordially. I stated my case to him, explaining how my property was about to be sacrificed, and showed him a copy of the Sheriff's writ. He answered that he knew nothing about it, and did not see why Anderson didn't settle the matter, but that the money ought to be raised, and that he would give me $100, which he attempted to take from his pocket, remarking at the same time: 'You go and see some of the leading Republicans and collect something from them.' My reply to him was: 'I have been to see the President and yourself, and I know no other leading Republicans. Is that the best you can do for me, Mr. Secretary?' He answered: 'That is all I can do. I am only here on a salary, and I can't pay everything.' I then took my hat, as I did so saying: 'I thank you, sir; that amount would not pay my traveling expenses to Washington.' Then I left his office, being very much disappointed and depressed at the thought that I was going to be sacrificed and ruined while others were being enriched in high offices into which they had climbed on the ladder I helped to set up. For the first time in my life I realized the force of the French aphorism: 'Serve a great man and you will know what sorrow is.'

FINALLY EXTRACT SOME MONEY.

"I determined to return home at once, and made preparations to do so; but before doing so, I concluded to call once more on Mr. Shellabarger, who had been so kind to me. I did so, and stated my grievances again. He went to Secretary Sherman again, and in a little while returned and handed me this dispatch, which I signed and sent to Mr. Cullom:

"'WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1879.

"'E NORTH CULLOM, Exchange Alley, New Orleans: Will cause $1,000 to be mailed to-day, provided you wait till January for the balance, and stop sale to-morrow. Answer immediately.

"'G. CASANAVE.'

"To which I received this reply:

"'NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 15, 1879.

"'G. CASANAVE, Washington, D. C.: I will not. Sale goes.

E. NORTH CULLOM.'

"I handed the dispatch to Mr. Shellabarger, who indorsed on the back as follows: 'I telegraphed that I would send the $1,000 to-day if sale would stop and he plaintiff would wait for the balance until January, and this is the answer. What shall I do with the $1,000? To Secretary Sherman.' I delivered this to Mr. Sherman at the Cabinet meeting through a messenger. He returned it to me (Shellabarger), written upon as follows: 'You may offer the $1,250. J. S.'

"Upon receiving this I telegraphed Cullom as follows (Mr. Shellabarger wrote the telegram): 'If stop sale and wait for balance till January, will send $1,250 to-morrow, and arrange the security you ask.' To which I received the following reply, which I handed to Mr. Shellabarger late Friday evening:

"'NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 15, 1879.

"'G. CASANAVE, Washington, D. C.: See my telegram to Shellabarger and Wilson. I must have in hand $1,750 by 10 A. M. to-morrow. If not, sale shall go on. The security you offer satisfactory.

"'E. NORTH CULLOM.'

"On Saturday morning Mr. Shellabarger telegraphed Collector Badger to turn over the $500 for Cullom, and deposited $1,250 to Cullom's credit in Riggs' bank, and he said Mr. Riggs had telegraphed Cullom to draw for that amount. About two o'clock I received this telegram from my brother:

"'NEW ORLEANS, August 16, 1879.

"'*G. Casanave, Washington, D. C.:* All proceedings stopped until January 1st.

"'P. CASANAVE.'

"Here ends the first chapter."

"Then, if I understand you correctly, the Administration has paid on this judgment against the Returning Board, for the payment of which your property was seized by the Sheriff, $1,750?"

"Yes, sir; after pleading and begging for seventy-five days, I wormed out of the Administration this amount."

"How much will still remain unpaid?"

"The balance of the judgment unpaid will be $1,375, besides the costs of court and the Sheriff's costs, which will amount to perhaps $1,000 more."

"Who do you expect will pay all this?"

"I can't tell; but according to the arrangement made with Mr Cullom, who received the $1,750, I am expected to give security for its payment when I get home."

"Mr. Casanave, when do you expect to return to your home in Louisiana?"

"I hope to shake the dust of Washington from my feet within the next twenty-four hours, and not to return until this administration, which betrayed the Republican party of my State, shall have terminated its infamous existence."

A significant circumstance in connection with the whole subject is the fact that Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, had a two hours' conference with the President to-day, and a seance equally as lengthy with Secretary Sherman. Kellogg to-night positively refuses to disclose the object of his mission here at this time, but it is believed to be for blood money.

PUNISHMENT LONG DELAYED.

Arrested for a Murder Committed Fourteen Years Ago.

ERIE, PA., August 18.—McGuirck, the alleged murderer of James Needs, who was murdered in Philadelphia on October 7th, 1865, was captured on Sunday night by the Erie police after a desperate resistance. The capture was effected in Washington township. He was brought to Erie, Pa., and delivered over to detectives Tryon and Wiel of Philadelphia, who will remove him to that city to-morrow. District Attorney Kerr of Philadelphia, believes he can bring home the crime to McGuirk. The prisoner denies the charge, says he was in Philadelphia, knew Needs, but did not kill him. A suspicious circumstance against McGuirck is that he entered the office of the Erie *Dispatch* on Friday, and representing himself to be a messenger from Mayor Stokely and Detective Levi of Philadelphia, requested the fullest information concerning McGuirck's alleged share in the murder. Upon being questioned by the *Dispatch* reporter, who jestingly remarked that the visitor, who gave the name of Mullane, might be the murderer, he fled in terror. He was identified by the reporter to-day.

FROM CHILDHOOD I have been subject to severe attacks of Diarrhœa, which generally resulted in confining me to the house for days together. After some urging, I tried Dr. Jayne's Carminitive Balsam, the result being so entirely satisfactory, that I regard it as an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the bowels. I have since recommended it to others, and their experience has served to confirm my own.—*Rev. W. W. Christine of N. J. Methodist Episcopal nference.* MWS

DISASTROUS STORMS.

Cape May, Atlantic City and Other Localities Suffer Severely.

Buildings Damaged. Telegraph Wires Prostrated, Trains Delayed, Etc.

CAPE MAY, August 18.—A violent wind and rain storm prevailed here all day. The streets were flooded, trees torn up, telegraph wires prostrated and this evening a portion of Denisotz pier was carried away with a very heavy wind. To-night there is a high tide and considerable damage is feared.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 18.—A severe storm set in early this morning and increased at noon to a fierce gale, the velocity of the wind reaching over sixty miles per hour. There was a heavy rainfall and many of the streets are inundated. The large coasting schooner is in distress from loss of sails. She has cast anchor within a short distance of the beach. A crew of five persons are lashed to the rigging but as yet all efforts of the life saving crew to rescue them has failed. She lies in a very dangerous position. At 10 P. M. the wind has abated somewhat, but a tremendous surf is rolling.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Considerable damage has been done to buildings in course of erection about the city by a heavy fall of rain. In some instances, foundations have been undermined, rain walls have fallen. In the evening, and gave place to a heavy gale. The storm along the Hudson was severe and boats and trains are delayed, the latter by trees across the track.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 18.—A terrific storm of wind and rain visited this section early this morning at four o'clock. The velocity of the wind had reached sixty-eight miles per hour. A large number of shade trees were prostrated. Several houses and sheds were unroofed. A German and British bark were ashore. It is feared serious damage has been done to crops.

BALTIMORE, August 18.—The rain storm which commenced here on Friday evening continued with occasional intermission until this afternoon. The rain fall was 4 12-100 inches, being greater than for any month this year.

DE LA MATYR.

How the Indiana Statesman and Preacher was Received in Maine.

BANGOR, ME., August 18.—Rev Gilbert De La Matyr, member of Congress from Indiana, addressed a large Greenback meeting here Saturday evening. As he was to pass Sunday, an invitation was extended him to preach in the Pine Street Methodist Church. The invitation was accepted and the announcement made. The Republican managers learning this, caused the invitation to be revoked. The citizens then invited De La Matyr to preach in Norombega Hall this evening, and requested various churches to announce the same, but the clergymen, after consultation, unanimously refused. De La Matyr is a Methodist clergymen in good standing and a Doctor of Divinity. The ovation tendered him this evening was very flattering. Notwithstanding the rain, the largest hall in the city was filled to overflowing, over 1,500 in attendance. The sermon was one of the most masterly ever given in Bangor, and contained no

GROANS FROM OILDOM.

How the Innocent Voters are Deceived by Politicians

And Plundered by the Standard and United Pipe Lines.

The Remedy for Their Wrongs in the Constitution.

OIL CITY, PA, August 8.—When Cambyses, the King of the Arabs, invented the pipe line it is to be charitably presumed that he was innocent of any deep laid scheme against the happiness of posterity. The little recreations of his playful spirit wherein he caused families to be ravished, mutilated and tortured in the presence of husbands and fathers would seem to indicate a trifling indifference to the comfort of others, but we cannot believe he knew what misery he entailed upon future generations when he skinned a million bull locks and manufactured a

LEATHERN HOSE A HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES LONG

to supply his army with water while crossing a desert. Could he have foreseen the melancholy fruit of his inventive genius as developed in the rapacity of civilized savages twenty-four hundred years later, he would have died of remorse and saved the people of Ectabam the trouble of burying a villain and a tyrant. This pipe line business has become a "demnition horrid grind." The business of piping oil seems to have been conceived in iniquity, born in sin and matured in perpetual wrong. The people of all industries in the oil country are groaning under the burdens this monopoly imposes. Newspapers are teeming with accounts of the enormities perpetrated by the lines. Business is prostrate, trade a humbug and speculation a delusion and a snare; and all because of the United lines. The oil country folks, or that portion of them who vote the Republican ticket, are the most deluded mortals—the must gullible, and credulous, and innocent—on the face of the earth. They easily see that the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND THE UNITED LINES

are one and the same, and easily see also that all the depression in the price of oil is attributable to the machinations of these companies. They see that by the most outrageous discrimination in favor of these companies private shipments of their product become impossible. They cry about it like whipped children, and are soothed by a sugar-teat in the shape of a promise from party leaders that an anti-Discrimination law shall be passed. And, on the strength of this, they promise to vote for the scoundrels who make the promises only to break them. The poor credulous voters allow themselves their influence and their votes to be caught by these specious promises, when the very law they pray for is now and for years has been a part of the

HIGHEST LAW OF THE LAND!

In article 17, section 7 of the new Constitution, it is enacted that "no discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either by abatement, drawback or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager or other employe thereof shall make preference in furnishing cars or motive power."

This is the law for which our people have been whimpering, and by promises of which they have been induced to support the clan Cameron for the last five years. How delightfully innocent they are to be sure. They will repeat the same thing this fall. Butler will come in due time and tell them that, if elected State Treasurer, he will use the influence of the Treasury to pass an anti-discrimination law to help the oil men, and they will walk up and vote for him. Can it be possible they will?

They seem to have no intelligent idea of their rights here in the oil country. Any intelligent man, with a thousand dollars to pay expenses, could blow that Juggernaut of injustice and oppression, the United Lines, to kingdom come in short measure, if so disposed. Their business and the manner in which it is conducted is in direct violation of the Constitution. They are common carriers. They are incorporated as common carriers, and as such exercise the powers delegated only to such bodies.

THEY CANNOT EVADE THAT ISSUE.

But the Constitution, in Article 17, section 5, declares that "no incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall directly or indirectly engage in any other business than that of common carrier."

All their tanking, storing and speculating in the goods they transport is such a violation of law as to work a forfeiture of their charters or the validity of the same within this Commonwealth. The noble Hartrauft when he shot off his *quo warranto* to help Hoyt, took good care to keep this fact well out of sight. Any intelligent blow properly directed at this corporation, would break its power in thirty days time. The oil country people don't much care whether they are bond or free, slaves or no, prosperous or impoverished, or they would certainly give this matter more attention.

THE OIL EXCHANGE

here is an immense thing. It's a pity Cambyses could not have a chance at the bulls (and bears) here assembled. A description of the capers cut about the bull ring, and the immense advantage the oil country derives from the Exchange, and the great quantities of oil daily bought and sold, and the millions of barrels it would take to hold all the oil they handle, would be mighty interesting reading. When we remember that the pastor of the big brick church dedicated the Oil Exchange with a prayer in which he explained to the Lord all about "longs" and "shorts," and "spots" and "options," we, of course know it as a highly moral and intellectual institution: but if we should forget that, we are free to confess that it would look a trifle like poker or faro, or keno or monte, or other pleasant and uncertain "divarsions." JOHN.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

John Kelly Loses His Grip in the State Central Committee.

The Committee Decide the State Convention to Meet September 10.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 15.—The Democratic State Committee met here today, and issued a call for the State Convention at Syracuse, September 10. The committee stood 18 to 15 against John Kelly in all the votes.

The Nasty Newspapers.

(Cincinnati Gazette.)

The lordly Conkling, who affects a contempt for newspapers and newspaper men, was fain to appeal in person to the New York editors to suppress the accounts of the Narragansett Pier incident. His influence was great, and the matter was kept out of the leading papers—for one day.

LONDON, August 16.—3 A. M.—Nellie Grant Sartoris is dead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease, Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so clearly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and $1 75	Toilet Cream	$1 00
Catarrh Cure	75	Dentifrice	50
Plaster	50	Lip Salve	25
Inhaler	50	Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50
Nasal Syringe	25	Ointment	50
Medicated Paper	15		

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Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

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Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane,* spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se28:TTS&Wly

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ARCHERY! A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.
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ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand. J. H. JOHNSTON,
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N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:TuD&W

MORE THAN A MILLION OF THE EIGHMIE SHIRTS
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Two and a half years ago one sewing machine in a room 12 feet square supplied the market, now a building 80 by 120, with all modern improvements, filled with 300 sewing machines, turning out 3,000 Shirts per day, fails to keep up with the orders, being 700 dozen behind at this date, and why? Because the Eighmie Patent Shirt is the finest, best fitting, best wearing Shirt in the world, all of the same quality, Wamsutta Muslin and the Bosom 4-ply Linen, lined with heavy Butchers' Linen, warranted to outwear the shirt, and sold at the low price of ONE DOLLAR. Call and see it.
Ballou's French Yoke Shirt, 75, and a partly made linen bosom Shirt for 50c. 1 doz. White Ties, 25c, or 2 4-ply Linen Collars.
Yarns, Zephyrs, Canvass, Ribbons, Ruchings, &c., at lowest prices.
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Agent for the Eighmie Shirt and Demorest's Patterns,
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Of all kinds of Spring and Summer
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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The healthy climate, beautiful scenery, and long-established reputation of this Young Ladies Academy, independently of the recent reduction in charges, made to suit the times, make this institution most desirable to parents and guardians.
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BY Universal Accord, AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. ap17:1w-4

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BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
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Infants' Newport Kid Button	2 to 5	50c
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Misses' Peb. Goat Slippers	11 to 2	75c
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Children's Grain Button Shoes	7 to 10	85c
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" Peb. Goat Ties		1 00
" " Button		1 00
" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters		1 00
" Peb. Goat Button Shoes		1 50
" Kid Button Shoes		2 00
" French Kid Button Shoes		3 25
" Peb. Goat Side Lace		1 50
" " High Lace Shoes		1 50
" Bright Grain Lace Shoes		1 00
" Peb. and Kid Foxed Button Gaiters		$1 00 and 1 25
" Lasting Kid Foxed Button Gaiters		1 50
Boys' and Youths' Gaiters		1 00
" B. Calf Sewed Button Shoes		1 50
Men's Working Shoes		85c and 1 00
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" B. Calf Low Walking Shoes		1 50
" Fine Calf and Mor. Low Shoes		$2 & 2 50
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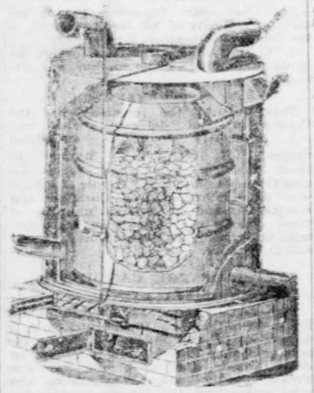

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Popular Monthly Drawing of the
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AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
In the City of Louisville, on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.
The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representative with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.
A New Era in the History of LOTTERIES.
GRAND AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW FEATURES.
Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.
The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

1 Prize		$30,000
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1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes, 500 each		10,000
100 Prizes, 100 each		10,000
200 Prizes, 50 each		10,000
600 Prizes, 20 each		12,000
1,000 Prizes, 10 each		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes, $300 each		$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each		1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each		900
1,960 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.
All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.
Remit by Postoffice Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York.
au4:TTS-BOS W:tau28

PREPARATORY TO MOVING ON SEPT. 1st, we will sell at Greatly Reduced Prices our present stock of
MARBLE & SLATE MANTELS, GRATES AND FRONTS,
MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, &c.
Our Pendulum Raking Grate is the best heater in the market. Our stock of Mantels is the largest in the city. Call and see our stock and prices.
N. B.—Orders filled with dispatch, 319 and 321 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
au8:TTSw-W2tua.6 WM. W. WALLACE.

FARM GRIST MILLS AND CORN-SHELLERS. Over 25,000 Now in Use. Every machine guarantee to give satisfaction, or no pay. Price of mills, $12; Sheliers, $5. Every Farmer should have them. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to agents. Address—
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FORM, DEMOCRATS, FORM.
SPREAD THE TRUTH.
Make Victory Certain
FOR

1879 1880.
A New and Novel Inducement for Clubs for the Pittsburgh WEEKLY POST.
From September 4, 1879, Until November 7, 1880, Including the Political Campaign of 1879, and the Great Presidential Contest of 1880, Covering a Period of Nearly Fifteen Months, or 62 Numbers of this Mammoth Political, Family, News, Commercial and Agricultural Newspaper
AT THE RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR A SINGLE YEAR.
Either Single Subscribers or Clubs at Greatly Reduced Rates may take advantage of this offer, which is not paralleled by that of any other newspaper in the United States.

THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

For the ensuing Fifteen Months, until after the great Presidential contest of 1880, has been determined by the People, the United States will be the center of unexampled political activity, which will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.
It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause it is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot-box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partizan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.
Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of 1876, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

THE GREAT POLITICAL EVENTS

Whose history will be faithfully portrayed in THE WEEKLY POST, for the fifteen month term for which we invite subscriptions, include:
The political contests of 1879, the opening skirmish of the great Presidential battle, in the States of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, which will have much to do in indicating the shape of the Presidential contest and the candidates and platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties for President. This year's elections throughout the Union are of great importance in this view. Kentucky has already spoken gloriously. California and Maine follow in September. Ohio, with its great battle comes in October, and New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Wisconsin in November.
The echoes of elections will not be over until Congress meets in December. The session preceding a Presidential contest always one of the greatest interest in the battles of political leaders and the shaping of policies for the impending political campaign. The session will probably last until midsummer, and special correspondents at Washington will keep our readers thoroughly informed by mail and telegraph.
In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.
This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of 1880, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to people of the whole land, and THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, 1880, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.
We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in 1880 will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, 1881.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE WEEKLY POST.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper:
THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.
LITERARY MISCELLANY—it will contain choice literary matter, Poetry and Tales, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.
MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.
EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by the news of the day, political and non-political, foreign and domestic.

MARK THE TERMS!

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An Extra Copy for Clubs of Ten or More.
Specimen Copies sent free on application at the office.
(WE PREPAY ALL POSTAGE.)
We solicit YOUR co-operation in the circulation of THE WEEKLY POST, by the formation or enlargement of Clubs in your neighborhood.
Money may be sent by Dratts, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.
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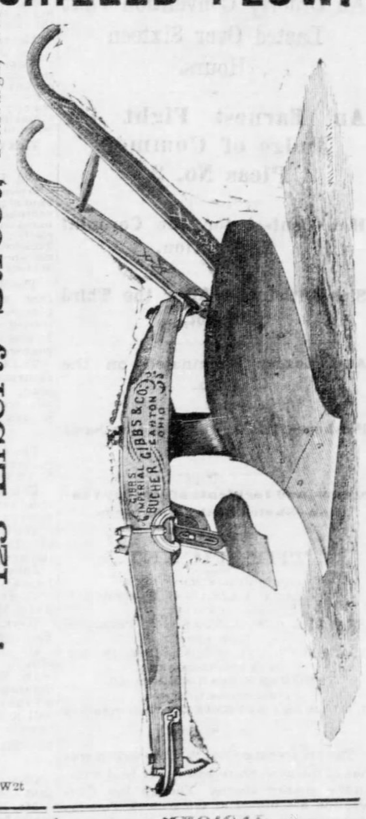
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE OHIO CHILLED PLOW.



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GENERAL AGENTS FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
125 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

As a general purpose plow the Ohio Chilled has no equal. We warrant it to do good work and give entire satisfaction, both in sod and stubble ground. We warrant the moldboard to be equally well with a common moldboard, and to work equal to any chilled moldboard to be found in any chilled plow will scour.
The price of the Ohio Chilled is as low as any well constructed plow of that kind can be sold; they are strong and well made, and when plows are sold at a less price it is at the expense of the plow. In the construction of the Ohio Chilled Plow great care and skill has been exercised to make a plow EQUAL to the IMPERIAL, and superior to all other plows in the market. It is strong and durable, not liable to get out of order, easily renewed, and will last a lifetime under ordinary wear and tear, by renewing the landside you also renew the point and edge of the moldboard, without extra expense; the handles are securely fitted to their places by a malleable brace, which holds them firmly, preventing any lia of outward strain; the necessity of boring one-third of the handle away so as to put in the rung, as is done in the usual way.

SPECIALTIES.
Buffalo Bone Super Phosphate.
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Aultman & Taylor Threshers.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
no8:eod&Wm30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life-time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.
Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated to
W. McLAUGHLIN, } Executors.
JEREMIAH MEEK, }
August 4th, 1879. au9:6tW

UPON THE WILL OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, SR., deceased, late of Upper St. Clair township, letters testamentary have been issued to me as executor, to whom all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them without delay, and to whom all debts due the estate must be paid. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Executor.
Upper St. Clair P. O.
jez1:6t W

ESTATE OF COL. ALEX'R Carnahan, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of Colonel Alexander Carnahan late of Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned executors named in said will. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all having claims will present them, without delay, to the undersigned.
GEORGE S. CARNAHAN,
Union township, Allegheny county.
DAVID T. CARNAHAN,
Oil City, Pa.
R. B. CARNAHAN,
160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Executors.
July 15, 1879. jy15-3td jy19-6t W

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Association styled the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg that application will be made in three months hereafter for letters patent incorporating said Association. The name and style shall be "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg;" the location shall be at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. The specific object of the Association corporate is to transact banking business. The capital stock shall be fifty thousand dollars, this notice given and application to be made under Act of assembly of May 13, 1876.
THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SHARPSBURG.
JULY 19, 1879. jy19:3m W

L. S. L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS I, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1879—112th Monthly Drawing.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, FOR HER TERM OF TWENTY FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $36,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $300		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.
Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
Or same at
319 Broadway, New York.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
au13:ewsSw2 au16:W4t-1

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and refined and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.
THE
"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery of New Depots in Medical Science, an entirely New and positive remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emiss

Latest Advices From the Seat of Domestic Warfare.

Governor Sprague's Narrative of His Conkling Interview.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Specials from Narragansett to the *Times* say:

"The unsavory rumors about Mrs. Sprague cannot be probed to the bottom. Time may establish her innocence. The Governor is said to be in doubt in this matter, but he talks and acts as if he believed his wife entirely underserving of the dreadful innundoes published in a Washington and Chicago paper. The evidence of her innocence, so far as it is accessible, is considered by her friends to be much stronger than the mere references of guilt that have been seized and accepted as conclusive by those who do not know her. Persons who know Mrs. Sprague, and who do not approve of her deportment, believe her to be a pure woman. Governor Sprague himself indignantly resents all insinuations to the contrary. Mrs. Sprague distinctly says that she referred the question of Herr Linck's salary to her husband. It is to be inferred that Linck staid longer than was prudent or proper under the circumstances; but the threat of shooting was incidental, the gun having been taken up against Senator Conkling."

The Providence *Journal*, Senator Anthony's organ, prints the following editorial:

"Advices from Narragansett represent that Mrs. William Sprague remained at the mansion at Canonchet last night, having followed her children thither, a kinsman from Ohio being among the friends present in the house. The situation was naturally enough exceedingly uncomfortable for all parties. The numerous servants in the house were forbidden to obey any of Mrs. Sprague's orders, except by authority of Mr. Sprague. The lady, it is stated, is sadly prostrated by the exciting events of the past few days, the needlessly cruel comments of the newspapers and torturing apprehensions for her children.

"Reports are current that Mrs. Sprague desires a separation (her friends advise her to that effect), while her husband is adverse to a divorce, and will take no steps in that direction. He acts on the defensive, and one of his counselors states explicity that he will be guided in his proceedings by the opposing side. The Governor's indignation is less against his wife than against her advisers, notably Mr. Conkling. The latter demanded to be considered Mr. Sprague's enemy and he has governed himself accordingly. It is supposed that he may have some pretext for staying at the house of his enemy, but a good excuse has not yet been given, and ex-Governor Sprague's fit of passion is at leat explicable. He continues to be highly indignant at Senator Conkling's uncalled for intrusion."

Linck is profuse in his statements against Mrs. Sprague and Senator Conkling. He says that his long statement in the Providence papers was revised by Mrs. Sprague, and was no longer his property.

CONKLING'S GETTING AWAY.

The *Sun's* special from Narragansett Pier says:

The witnesses to the scene between Governor and Mrs. Sprague at Conductor Hale's house, Narragansett Pier, on Thursday, say that it was stormy. He said to his wife: "Your man got away pretty quick that time, didn't he?" to which his wife made no reply. Subsequently, speaking of Mrs. Sprague's alleged extravagance, he asked: "Where is that $5,000 you got recently? I suppose you have squandered all that?" A friend of Mrs. Sprague who was present says that the wife received these remarks, for the most part, in silence, and seemed more occupied in settling the future of her children than in indulging in mutual recriminations. She made no counter-charge of infidelity against the Governor, as was at first reported.

GOV. SPRAGUE'S VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

Senator Sprague has been in consultation with his lawyers and absolutely declined to give any statement for publication, but an intimate friend relates the substance of what occurred between Mrs. Sprague and Senator Conkling on Friday, August 8th, as the story came from the lips of Mr. Sprague himself. Its publication would not be permitted even now but for the letter of Mrs. Sprague. Governor Sprague's version of the affair is as follows:

He had been down in Maine on a business trip, expecting to be absent until Saturday night. He finished his business before he expected to, and returned late Thursday night, but did not see Mrs. Sprague, although he knew she was present in the house. On Friday morning he learned for the first time, and down at the pier, that Senator Conkling was up at his house, and had been there a day or two. The Governor was angry beyond measure, and the cause of his anger, he said to the friend, was the intimate relations between Senator Conkling and his wife, which had long been highly obnoxious to him. The existence of these relations were no secret to him. He had seen the scandal growing and becoming more and more public, and he spoke bitterly of the conduct of Senator Conkling toward his wife at Washington. Bitter words had often been spoken between his wife and himself because of that intimacy. She was fully aware how obnoxious to him was that intimacy, and what were his feelings toward Conkling, but in spite of this, said Mr. Sprague, in spite of all the scandal and the violence to his feelings, that she should invite him to be a guest at his house during his absence, and that Conkling should have the brazen effrontery to come there at all, incensed him beyond all measure. As he expressed it, Senator Conkling was trying to do for his home in Rhode Island what he had already done for his home in Washington, and he had determined to put an end to it once and forever.

With this deliberate intention he hurried back to Canonchet as soon he heard Conkling was there. Near the barn he met Linck, the German Professor, but he declared positively that had no row with him and had no idea of shooting him. He did not even have his gun with him at the time. He did order Linck to leave the house, and was opposed to his being there—not, however, because he had anything against the man himself, but because he could not afford to have such an attachment to his establishment, and he felt that the display of such extravagance at Canonchet was injuring him in his efforts to save the wreck of his vast property, and to get on his feet again financially, but he had hardly given Linck a thought. Probably he did speak angrily, he said, for he was very angry; but his indignation was against Conkling, and not against Linck.

He found Conkling in the house alone, and ordered him out on the instant. Conkling refused to go. A few high words ensued, and then he (Sprague) went upstairs to get his shot gun. He found that he had no percussion caps for his weapon, and went off to the village to get some. As soon as he could procure them he hurried back, and Conkling was still there. He again ordered him to leave, and Conkling refused to go, and tried to mollify Sprague and excuse himself from leaving so suddenly, on the ground that he had no carriage for himself or his baggage, which was not even packed. Thereupon Mr. Sprague drew out his watch and told Conkling that he would give him thirty seconds to get out, and that if he was not out by that time he (Sprague) would blow his brains out. At that moment a carriage appeared in sight, which had evidently been sent for while Senator Sprague was absent in his search for the caps. At any rate, Conkling immediately got into it and drove away, leaving his buggy behind him. What happened afterward in the house is not related, except that Conkling's luggage was hustled out of the house at short notice.

Not satisfied that Conkling would quit hanging around the place, and determined (Sprague) was thoroughly in earnest, and that it was not a mere passing fit of rage, the Governor, as soon as he had said his say at the house, and had ordered Conkling's luggage out, jumped into his own wagon and drove off toward the pier to find Conkling, and he carried his gun with him. He found Conkling pacing up and down in front of a cafe. Jumping from his carriage he beckoned Conkling to come to him, and said curtly: "I want you." Conkling came, and another scene ensued. Conkling spoke low and mildly, evidently seeking to avoid attracting observation, and tried again to pacify the former. This only enraged Mr. Sprague the more. He denounced Conkling violently, and told him plainly that he had enough of his intimacy with Mrs. Sprague, and did not propose to have any more of it. The Governor reminded Mr. Conkling that he had broken a promise he once made in Washington, to give up his acquaintance with Mrs. Sprague.

Finally the Governor cut Conkling short in an attempted reply by asking him if he was armed. Conkling, bristling up, replied that he was not—that if he was, he (Sprague) would not go as he was going without noticing. To this threat Sprague replied, "Then go and arm yourself, and hereafter go armed. I don't intend to shoot an unarmed man; but I tell you now that if you ever cross my path again, I will shoot you at sight." With that threat Governor Sprague jumped into his carriage again and drove off, and Mr. Conkling returned to the cafe.

This is undoubtedly a substantially correct story of what actually happened between Senator Conkling and ex-Senator Sprague.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Evarts Starts in the Presidential Race.

Senator Thurman to Take an Active Part in the Ohio Campaign.

EVARTS GETS THE PRESIDENTIAL FEVER.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The latest political rumor agog here is that Secretary Evarts has at last caught the contagion of the Presidential itch, and while he will be less demonstrative than his Cabinet associate, Sherman, he will, at least, be more practical in using the ends to reach the Presidential goal. It is whispered here among the foreign Premiers and intimate friends that the Secretary has placed himself in the hands of his friends, and that if the Republicans of New York tender him the gubernatorial nomination he will gladly accept. It is urged by those who see wisdom in Mr. Evarts desiring such nomination that the chances of his election would be good, inasmuch as the breach between Tilden and the Tammany Democrats promises to magnify rather than be healed.

SHERMAN AND HAYES.

Another budget of gossip which crops out occasionally is that if Secretary Sherman finds that he is to be left in the race for the nomination in 1880, he will turn in and advocate the renomination of Hayes. Sherman hates both Grant and Blaine, and rather than that either should lead the Republican ticket he would far prefer Hayes, because with the latter he has been allowed to do about as he pleases, and is the "Warwick of the present regime. His calculations now are that he will have in the next nominating convention for himself a majority of the delegates from the South, the vote of Ohio, half of New England, and a good following in the New York and Pennsylvania delegations. If he cannot stem the Grant tide, the plan is to have the Sherman delegates pledged to Hayes as a second choice, and when John's cannon is exploded to turn over whatever following he has for the nomination of Hayes.

SENATOR ALLEN G. THURMAN

is in town on his way to Columbus, where he has been called from his summer tour through the north to consult with the Ohio Democratic Executive Committee regarding the canvass. Mr. Thurman will make several speeches. He said to a reporter here that General Ewing's chances of success were excellent. He thought a full vote would be polled in the State, and that General Ewing would receive about two-thirds of the Greenback vote and many Republican votes, which would insure his election for Governor by a handsome majority. The election, Mr. Thurman said, was important in a national point of view, and the result would no doubt have its effect on the Eastern State elections. The Democrats were confident of electing Ewing and a majority of the members of the Legislature, thus securing a Democratic United States Senator for six more years.

THE UNITED STATES AS A FINANCIAL DICTATOR.

A private letter received here from a prominent English banker says that the attitude of the United States on the silver question is beginning to excite great attention amongst the nations of Europe, especially in commercial circles. It says that the political economists of the United States have shown equal if not superior intelligence with their own scientific, economic and political thinkers on this subject. That the maintenance of silver and gold in full volume as the standard currency of the world, is bound to triumph, and that it will not be many years before the United States will be referred to as authority on finance, as it is already on many other great questions affecting international relations and economic and industrial interests. The winning over of the German Government on the silver question, according to official advices, is looked upon in Europe as a most brilliant achievement, and there is no doubt that these two great Powers will eventually dictate the financial policy of the world.

BENEFITS DERIVED FROM THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Treasury Department is engaged in the preparation of a statement showing the amount of revenue received through the direct agency of the Centennial Exposition at Philanelphia. It is claimed that they were largely in excess of the appropriation of the $1,500,000 for the benefit of the Exposition and subsequently returned to the Government under a forced decision of the United States Supreme Court, after the lower courts had decided in favor of the stockholders. There is considerable prospect of favorable action for the stockholders if Congress next winter can be convinced of the fact stated.

Pats the Republicans on the Back.

(Philadelphia Times.)

And where are the sincere Republican party men who desire party success for the sake of Republicanism? They know that a machine ticket will breed Republican revolt; that Republican revolt will force Democratic unity, and that another Republican suicide will give another substantial Democratic victory in Philadelphia. Why do they not protest, and demand that Hartranft shall be made the leader to secure a victory of which every honest Republican could be proud? And where are the friends of Butler, the candidate for State Treasures? Philadelphia holds his election in her hands. The probability is that he will be beaten outside of this city, and a Republican rebellion here on the local ticket must result in a Democratic victory in the State, while Hartranft for sheriff would carry Butler and even any sort of a machine tail to the ticket, by from twenty to thirty thousand majority. And yet there are Republican newspapers who charge the *Times* with leaning toward the Democracy.

The Fields and Parties, as Seen at the State Capital.

A Factious Battle in the Courts

Effect of Black, Carpenter and Gowen Appearing in the Case.

HARRISBURG, August 14.—J. C. Bomberger and William Calder entered bail yesterday, before Alderman Maurer, for the appearance at Court of William H. Kemble of Philadelphia, and Alexander W. Leisenring of Mauch Chunk, the former on three charges of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature and one of perjury, and the latter on one charge of corrupt solicitation. Kemble's bail is fixed at five hundred dollars in each case. Leisenring's bail is one thousand dollars. Dr. Shoemaker of this city, charged with corrupt solicitation, also gave bail in one thousand dollars. District Attorney Hollinger and the prosecuting committee are much dissatisfied with the small amount of bail demanded in Salter's case, they having determined on five hundred dollars in each of the nine charges against him.

All of the indictments will be laid before the Grand Jury on Thursday of Court week, and in case true bills are found the committee has decided to proceed with the trials the next day, unless the defendants move a postponement, when the cases will probably go over to an adjourned court. Much surmise is indulged in as to where the money is to come from to pay the necessary large fees of distinguished counsel engaged for the prosecution. Many are inclined to believe that the lawyers have been guaranteed their pay only in case of the success of the Commonwealth in the suits, and that then a future legislative appropriation will be relied on; but a reporter learned last night from reliable authority that the legislative committee is able to command any amount of money required, and that one of the prosecuting lawyers had stated that he and his colleagues will be paid by private subscriptions.

(Philadelphia Times.)

HARRISBURG, August 16.—The arraignment of Messrs. Kemble, Salter, Crawford, Leisenring, Long, Shoemaker and McCune, before the Dauphin county Grand Jury, for the offense of corrupt solicitation as defined in the Constitution and by the law passed to enforce the provision, has excited great interest not only in this city, but throughout the State.

BLACK, CARPENTER AND GOWEN.

The assured appearance of Judge Black, Senator Carpenter and President Gowen for the Commonwealth foreshadows a battle of giants in the Quarter Sessions of our county. Judge Black is one of the first legal minds of the country, and he will bring to the prosecution of these cases an uncommon degree of zeal. He is supremely great on great legal questions; he towers over nearly all his legal associates before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senator Carpenter is one of the most brilliant advocates in the country, and a lawyer of very high attainments. He is also great on great occasions, but fond of ease and a good dinner. Although unfamiliar with our Pennsylvania laws, he will argue legal propositions with masterly ability and he will argue his cause before the jury with equal skill and eloquence.

President Gowen, while not the equal of Black and Carpenter in breadth of legal attainments, because of his want of experience in the higher branches of the practice, is the ablest of the private counsel in the case in the management of a prosecution. He was the District Attorney of Schuylkill county in the early days of his profession, and his exposure and conviction of the Mollie Maguires, in trials pressed and conducted by himself, proved his consummate ability as a criminal lawyer. He appears in the bribery cases without fee, as his railroad interests are in harmony with the oil combination that made war to the death against the Allegheny Riot bill. In addition to these distinguished foreign lawyers, Messrs. Simonton and Irwin, of this city, are retained for the prosecution, and District Attorney Hollinger is a gentleman of conceded ability in his profession and his integrity is accepted by all as above reproach.

WHEN THE ACCUSED WILL BE TRIED.

The bribery cases will come up before the Grand Jury at our next court, commencing on the 25th inst., when true bills will likely be found against all the parties complained of. The evidence will be rather scant against several of them, but on an *ex parte* hearing it will probably be considered sufficient to warrant a traverse of the merits of the complaint. It is not likely that any of the bills will be forced to trial at the next court, as in cases of such importance the defendants will be allowed a continuance for a term, if asked for on any legal ground.

WHY THE PROSECUTIONS MAY FAIL.

And what will be the result? The question is now freely discussed in all circles here, and a reasonable judgment may be formed as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of the opposing parties. Had District Attorney Hollinger and Mr. Simonton quietly taken charge of the prosecutions and prepared and conducted them in the ordinary way, there would have been no positive antagonism aroused to weaken the prosecution and the probabilities of conviction would have been much greater than they are now. Disguise it as we may, the assured appearance in our Quarter Sessions of Black, Carpenter and Gowan has done much to arouse antagonism to the efforts of the prosecution. There are no personal prejudices against the distinguished counsel employed, but the fact that political and individual or corporate interests are expected to be promoted by criminal convictions in the courts, strikes the prejudice of the average citizen very squarely, and it will aid largely in resolving doubts in favor of the defendants. The aversion to the mixture of justice with any personal or political aims is quite natural and very general, even when the end sought is what justice would demand; and with so skilful a lawyer as Judge Brewster, who is thoroughly at home in every court, to unravel the hidden purposes of the giants in the prosecution, do not be surprised if the very strength of the assailants shall prove their greatest weakness.

The one chief purpose of the private side of the prosecution—that is Black, Carpenter and Gowen—is the conviction of Kemble, and in popular circles in this county the issue is accepted as a political assault upon Cameron and Kemble. It is the fault of the private prosecutors that it is so. They have made it a sensation; have performed for the galleries; have involved faction and party in the battle, and now they have to accept the issue as they have made it. Kemble is the friend of Cameron and his conviction and imprisonment would give the scalp of one of the most active and influential Republican leaders to grace the political belt of Judge Black.

The present attitude of the contest has excited an uncommon degree of personal feeling, and Kemble's personal and political popularity is serving him a good purpose. When such anti-Cameron men as J. C. Bomberger and James J. Dull volunteer as sureties in the case it indicates that there is considerable feeling against the prosecution even beyond the assailed political circles, and it looks now as if we would have our Court and a defeat of the prosecutions, either by acquittal or division of juries, because politicians and factionists have chosen the courts for the theatre of their conflict.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICIANS.

Disposition of Republicans to Allow the Democrats to Carry the State this Fall,

In Order to Create a Big Boom for Grant Next Year.

(Special to Cincinnati Commercial—Rep.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 13.—There is a growing belief here that the leaders of the Republican party do not care the toss of a copper whether they carry the State this fall or not. If the Democrats make a good still hunt there is no telling what the result will be, notwithstanding the weakness of their candidate for State Treasurer, Daniel O. Barr of Pittsburgh. Quay, the Republican generalissimo, is going to Europe, but not as Minister to the Court of St. James or St. Petersburg, and the lieutenants he leaves behind him are said to favor a campaign of masterly inactivity. It is admitted by the Republicans that Barr will beat their candidate (Butler) outside of Philadelphia, and that this city must give from fifteen to twenty thousand majority to save Butler. It is not certain that Philadelphia will do anything of the kind. Philadelphia has its heart fixed upon Grant for the Presidency, and Philadelphia doesn't propose to do anything that will not help him to it. Moreover, Pennsylvania has been too uniformly and solidly a Republican State, and it is necessary to give it more of a pivotal character to restore its influence. No President was ever elected without its electoral vote, but recent Presidents have been rather unmindful of the fact. Now some of the long beaked gentlemen hereabouts, who are always disappointed if every new administration is not a feast of carrion, think it would be a clever thing to let the State go by default this year—there is only one office at stake—then go into the next National Convention with the Macedonian cry that nobody can redeem Pennsylvania but Grant, and having secured his nomination, turn in with a hip-hip and a hurrah, and carry the State for him by a rousing majority.

There are two features of this program that can be easily carried out: The Republicans can readily lose the State this fall, and as readily capture it next year, no matter who the candidate may be. Whether they can bulldoze the country into nominating Grant by performing the first part of it, is an entirely different thing.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

What adds to the doubt and uncertainty of the campaign is the greed and ambition of the Republican managers in this city, who, in their choice of men as candidates for the rich offices to be filled in November, have acted with a bold disregard of merit and the people's preferences, which is audacious, coming even from men who have made Danton's motto their own. A determined effort is being made to break this "slate" by putting Postmaster Hartranft on it for Sheriff, but Hartranft has lost his prestige with the people by his mendicancy since he retired from the Governorship—his asking for almost everything, and his taking in the end almost nothing. If the leaders persist in forcing their ticket, and it looks as if they would, they may lose the State this fall as much by the people's will as of their own accord. It is true that the Democrats are fighting among themselves, like so many cats upon a back fence, but, as Gen. Butler once said of such conflicts, the more fighting there is the more cats and Democrats there are. Let the Republicans make fools of themselves as they propose, and there will be a solid wall of Philadelphia Democrats for them to build their apology for heads against. Of course Uncle Sammy Tilden, who has been the author of all the recent mischief in the Democratic party is at the bottom of this, which has got as far as two city committees, one Tilden and the other Bayard, and which will probably result in two delegations to the National Convention, unless Uncle Sammy comes along with his bar'l and buys up the whole party instead of only half.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

The Country Entering an Era of Healthful Prosperity.

Ex-Congressman Hewitt of New York, on the Iron Business of the Country.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, one of the most extensive iron manufacturers in the Union, but better known as a statesman of great acquirements, was interviewed by the New York *Sun* the other day on business matters, and responded:

"The revival of the iron trade is the legitimate result of the revival of business generally. In February I said in Congress that as soon as we came down to a basis of solid values—that is, values measured by gold—we should have prosperity. The trouble was not that there was no money. There was plenty of money, but there was a lack of confidence. Capitalists were afraid to invest their money when we had a depreciated and fluctuating currency. Now that values are fixed, an era of prosperity begins. Railroads are being constructed, factories built, Western settlements are rapidly springing up and long hoarded capital is again in circulation. In short, there is a general increase of prosperity. *A revival of the iron trade never precedes, but follows a revival of general business.* Iron is needed to carry out the revival. When an era of prosperity begins, when trade revives and great enterprises are planned, iron is needed to carry on the work. Hence the revival of the iron trade is proof positive of a genuine revival of business generally. The evidence is this: Every iron works that keep at work during the period of depression is now overrun with orders, is working at its full capacity, and unable to fill all its orders. Others that had to stop operations are now going to work again. The raw material for making iron ores, pig and scrap iron, has advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. Coal alone has not advanced. The reason is unusual. It is because the producers have a capacitity for putting coal on the market far in advance of the demand, and not warranted for the condition of things. Hence coal must go up.

"Gray forge pig iron, the standard pig iron, has advanced from $14 to $17 a ton, and there is a demand for all that can be made. But the price will not go up much higher, for the reason that, if the price goes up, then foreign iron will be placed on the market. We are now importing iron in the form of steel and iron rails and old rails. The great demand for iron has stripped the country of the immense stock of old rails that had accumulated in the era of depression. Old rails are used, you know, for working over, and are made into new iron. Most of the material used on the elevated roads is made from old rails.

"The only question is whether the prosperity will continue. It is bound to continue, I think, but we shall have no era of high prices; simply a healthy remunerative business, with moderate prices, that will enable consumers to go on with their enterprises. This is true prosperity. High prices check progress. We have got to that stage when everything will go on without an era of high prices. I again beginning operations. This relates primarily to blast furnaces. But the furnaces that are again going into blast are those that can make iron cheaply. Those that from their situation or any other causes cannot make iron for less than $15 a ton cannot go into blast. This country can now produce about 4,000,000 tons of pig iron; 2,000,000 of this can be made under $15 a ton; the other 2,000,000 cannot be made for less than $20. Now, pig iron can't go above $20; when it does the importer steps in. Why, I can import first grade gray forge iron for $19, paying a duty of $7. So you see gray forge iron can't go above $19.

"Now, a word about the duties on iron. On pig and scrap iron, steel rails, and many kinds of manufactured iron they are excessive; $7 is too much to pay on pig iron. But they have conferred one great benefit. It is, that in this era of depression they have prevented this country from being the sink into which the iron of other countries could be flung. Had the duties been low enough, the importations of iron would have destroyed our business and closed those establishments that have just been able to keep above water, and are now ready to reap the advantages of this renewed prosperity. Duties, in my opinion, ought only to take effect in periods of extreme depression. Then they protect our home industries. But there should be a sliding scale, and with the return of prosperity the duties ought to decrease, and when iron is worth $20, then they should be taken off entirely. Thus the consumer will be protected, and will be able to buy his iron at a reasonable price.

"But, as I said, there is no doubt that we are beginning an era of healthful prosperity. Nothing can check it. We are the granary for the world. Our crop this year is enormous. Industries thrive. Last year we put down over 3,000 miles of railroad. This year it will be 4,000. Many iron manufacturers that were able took advantage of the period of depression and rebuilt their furnaces. Under the most improved plans iron can be made as low as $13 a ton. The profit of $4 on a ton is not great, but it is remunerative, and the outlook is encouraging."

PEARFUL GRANT BOOM.

The Cheerful Iowa Idiot of the Okolona Pattern.

The talented swashbuckler of the Lemars (Iowa) *Sentinel* is still at it. It is a competitive trial now between him and the Ancient Pistol of the Okolona *Southern States* as to which shall be the most violent in his disgust with the existing state of affairs, with honors easy. This is the Iowa man's latest boom for Grant:

"With the Nation's Capital in the hands of traitors, the low but deep murmurs of a defrauded people grow into sullen reverberations,

"That gather, gather, gather;

"And, rumbling over the graves of a million dead heroes, who seem to have died in vain that the Nation might live,

"They roll grandly into the awakened hearts of thirty million living patriots.

"And break on the ears of the world,

"Booming, booming, booming

"For GRANT in 1880.

"Transcendentalism, gush, reconciliation and all other tricks of Reconstruction are played out.

"Exit doves, olive branches and fol-de-rol.

"GRANT and gunpowder.

"GRANT and bayonets.

"GRANT and the gallows for traitors.

"GRANT and the grand old Union Army on the top shelf.

"GRANT in the Presidential chair—his Congress and Cabinet taken from the grim warriors who saved the Union to preserve it.

"And to stay there till the crack of doom, if the integrity of the Republic requires it.

"It was the sword of the Fathers that created the Republic; it was the sword of their sons that defended it against foreign foes; it was the sword of their grandsons that rescued it from hell-born domestic treason.

"To the army we owe our creation, preservation, redemption.

"From the ranks of the civilian and the statesman have come the imbeciles and blathering impracticables, and gushing sentimentalists, and diabolistic traitors.

"They may do when peach blossoms and butterflies dance in the calm sunbeams of peace:

"But, when Treason stalks at noonday in the Nation's Capital.

"The sword must be unsheathed, the soldier must step to the front.

"Shot and shell, grape and canister, are the only arguments traitors can understand.

"WASHINGTON, JACKSON, GRANT—

"Why, all the so-called statesmen the country has produced would not make a respectable shadow of this immortal trinity of warriors.

"WASHINGTON is dead, and JACKSON is dead; but all that was great and good in both lives in GRANT.

"The crisis is on us—brought on us by soft-headed, blundering romancers, as ignorant of human nature as they were of human history.

"They called themselves statesmen.

"They sent the Army to the rear.

"They tore the uniform from the backs of the Union soldiers, the men who had saved the Republic.

"And howled 'Git!' We'll manage the affairs of this Nation.

"You fellows with bayonets and epaulets are dangerous.

"We'll run the machine.

"And they have run it—these statesmen.

"They've run it to the devil,

"In less than fifteen years from the day when Grant gave the blood-cemented fragments to the keeping of the statesmen."

A Contretemps of the Sleeping Car.

(Boston Transcript.)

It was in a Pullman "sleeper" between Albany and Buffalo. Among the passengers were a middle-aged couple, evidently on their first journey, and a sour-faced old maid, rather desiccated in her general effect, who was traveling alone. The couple had an upper berth, and the "maiden well stricken in years" the upper berth in the adjoining section. In the same car were a couple of frolicsome youths, ready for any mischief. Bed time came, and all hands retired. But the husband could not sleep. Whether it was because the motion of the cars, the noise or the novelty of the situation, he could not tell, but, try as he would, he could not sleep. At length it occurred to him that he was thirsty. The more he thought of it, the more thirsty he got. So he called the porter, who brought the ladder, and helped him down. Now, while he was gone for the water, one of the "boys" stepped out of bed, shifted the ladder so that it rested against the berth in which the ancient maiden was sleeping, and then returned to his bed to note the result. In a moment or two the husband returned, and crept quietly up the steps, anxious to make as little noise as possible so as not to waken his wife. The occupant of the berth, thus rudely intruded upon, awoke with a start, and screamed. The husband, supposing it to be his easily frightened wife, tried to reassure her, and said, "It is only me." "Only you, you old scoundrel," said the venerable maiden, "I'll teach you a lesson," and with this she seized him by the hair of the head and screamed for help. Then he howled with pain. Then his wife, awakened by the noise, discovered where her husband was, and raised her voice in lamentation, heaping reproaches upon her faithless spouse. Then the passengers all got up, and demanded an explanation of the commotion, and foremost among them was the wretch that caused it all. Then the husband, covered with confusion and utterly unable to account for what he had done, climbed down from his perch, and slunk away to bed, where he was soundly lectured for his faithlessness. All through it was a most uncomfortable though a ludicrous situation, and the glances of defiance that were exchanged between the wife and the old maid all through the next day were out, but it never reached the ears of those chiefly affected by it.

DR. AYER'S LABORATORY, that has done such wonders for the sick, now issues a potent restorer for the beauty of mankind—for the comeliness which advancing age is so prone to diminish and destroy. His *VIGOR* mounts luxuriant locks on the bald and gray pates among us, and thus lays us under obligations to him, for the good looks as well as health of the community.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY.

Next Monthly Drawing, August 30th.

Unprecedented Success of the new and original feature of allowing any Ticket-holder present the privilege of calling out his number and seeing it placed in the Wheel. Why don't they all do it?

The last drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., in Louisville Ky., was the grandest success of all. Macauley's Theatre was filled to overflowing and many persons called out the numbers of their tickets, which were readily shown them and placed in the wheel. The numbers representing all the tie tickets from 1 to 100,000 are accurately printed by machinery, spread out on a table and so arranged in packages of 100 that it is only the work of a moment to pick out any number. IF ONE IS THERE ALL MUST BE THERE, as it is impossible to know what numbers will be called for. This is a sure prevention against fraud or favoritism. The next Grand Drawing will be conducted in the same manner and the same splendid scheme presented, viz: 1960 prizes amounting to $112,400. Orders are pouring in from all parts of the country so great is the confidence in the integrity of the Company. Tickets are only $2; halves, $1. See advertisement.

Address T. J. COMMERFORD Sec'y.
Courier-Journal Bldg, Louisville, Ky.
d&W

An Interesting Medical Experiment.

(Cape Ann (Mass.) Advertiser.)

Mrs. Lucy Webster, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Webster of this place (Gloucester), who has been very ill for the last three years with consumption of the blood, being so low that hopes of her recovery had been given up, has been benefited by the experiment of transfusing blood into her veins. Some four weeks since a Boston physician was called and the operation of transferring a quarter of a pound of blood from a healthy young lady into the arm of Mrs. Webster was successfully performed, and she received decided benefit therefrom. On Tuesday morning a similar operation was performed and a pound of blood was transferred and a marked improvement is the result. It is hoped that a cure may be effected, and the case is watched with intense interest by the many friends of the patient in this city and elsewhere.

The Last from a Fortunate German Shoemaker

Is certainly self-explanatory:

344 Van Brunt St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 25th, 1879.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of single number ticket No. 18,511, "Class G," in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, on Tuesday, July 8th, 1879, said ticket having cost the sum of two ($2) dollars, and that the amount was promptly paid in full on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company in New Orleans. NICHOLAS HARTUNG.

Any further information, how and when and where, you can get by applying to M. A. Dauphin, at P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or same at No. 319 Broadway, New York City.
W&s

An Important Date for Englishmen.

A story comes to us, says the Boston *Transcript*, of an incident in a school in Southampton, England, some years ago. The boys were being examined in the history of England, and the answers were mainly dates of events more or less important in the history of the British Empire. Among the pupils was the son of an American sea captain, a bright specimen of Young America. Being questioned concerning dates in English history, he manifested an ignorance bordering on stupidity. The teacher, whose patience was exhausted, exclaimed: "What! don't you remember a single date that marks an important event in the history of England?" "Why, yes, sir," answered the boy, "I do know one." "Well, out with it," said the teacher. "The Fourth of July, 1776."

As a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, and such like diseases, we can recommend Dr. Ruff's Baltimore Pills. They are for sale by all druggists. Price only 25 cents.

FLESH EATEN OFF!

Messrs. Ralston & Son, of Indiana Station, report, for the benefit of those suffering with BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, SORE EYES, and all Blood diseases, that they can be cured by the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. A friend of ours was cured of Scrofula that had been coming on for five years. The flesh was EATEN OFF HER ARM, so that you could see the sinews working. The new flesh is now growing on rapidly. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is sold by all druggists. apl8:eow W

RUPTURE
RETAINED AND CURED WITH
M'GUIRE'S
TRUSS!
AND
TREATMENT.
ESTABLISHMENT,
33 FIFTH AVENUE, 33
SECOND STORY.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LEADING SURGEONS AND PRACTITIONERS.
Shoulder Braces,
Abdominal and Pile Supporters
Elastic Stockings,
Knee Caps, Anklets,
Belts, Suspensories,
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
OFFICE HOURS:
DAILY, 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 2 TO 6 P. M
aul8:6m&Wtf-AD-R

WANTED—THE HEIRS OF CAROLINE WEBER, nee SCHREINER, from Vienna, who was born 1828, emigrated 1847, and married in Pittsburgh in 1849 or thereabouts. The papers in this case, which involves 7,500 Austrian guilders, have been referred to me.
MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, &c.,
131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 28 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 26 feet in length and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 12 Water street.
ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE

DR. S. J. HAYES,
DENTIST,
No. 255 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Call or write and make your engagements previous to coming to have your work done, as my time is usually engaged in advance.
ly4:lyd&W

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:wly

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:lyW

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:lyW

FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro-Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:1ltW

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.
DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN
From One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT
NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE
Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	40⅝	40¾	3,668
Reading	19¼	19⅜	7,686
P. R. & B.	5⅝	5⅝	25
Lehigh Valley	41¾	41⅞	526
U. Co's. N. J.	146¼	146¾	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44½	45	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	114	115	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	107	108	....
Northern Pacific	16	16¼	510
Do preferred	45½	45¾	532

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Governments steady. Railroad bonds strong. State securities firm.

The stock market opened strong and an advance of ¼@⅝ per cent. on closing quotations of yesterday was soon established. Subsequently, however, a weak feeling set in and under free pressure to sell a decline of ¼@1⅞ per cent. took place. The principal activity and greatest decline were in Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul, Western Union and Delaware, and Lackawanna and Western. Closing quotations showed a fractional recovery from the lowest point. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern was a marked exception to the remainder of the list, advancing from 52 to 58.

Transactions aggregated 164,000 shares, of which 6,500 were Erie, 52,000 Lake Shore, 35,600 Northwest common, 1,000 preferred, 30,000 St. Pauls, 1,600 Wabash, 13,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 1,600 Union Pacific, 2,100 St. Joseph common, 1,100 preferred, 2,100 Western Union, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 1,700 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 3,300 St. Louis & San Francisco, 5,800 preferred, 3,500 first preferred and 1,700 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.

Close—Money market easy at 3@6 per cent. and closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling quiet at 481¾. Sight exchange on New York ⅛¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104¼
New 5s	102¾
New 4½s	105¼
New 4 per cts.	101¾
Currency	121

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	30¾
Tennessee new	26
Missouri 6s	104¾
Virginia new	31
Virginia old	27

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	90¾	Northern Pac.	16¼
Quicksilver	13	Do. pref.	45
Do. pref.	38½	Wabash	37
Pacific Mail	16½	Ft. Wayne	112
Mariposa	5	Terra Haute	7
Do. pref.	5¾	Do. pref.	15
Adams Ex.	103¾	C. & A.	91
Fargo Ex.	98½	Do. pref.	115
American Ex.	46½	O. & M.	15¾
U. S. Express	43	Del. & Lac.	57¾
N. Y. Central	119	A. & P. Tel.	35½
Erie	26¾	H. & St. Joe.	19½
Do. pref.	40	Do. pref.	41¾
Harlem	156	B. & Q.	114
Mich. Cent.	82	Canada So'th'n	58¾
Panama	153	Louisv'e & N.	53¾
Illinois Cent.	86½	Kansas Pacific	57
C. & P.	98¼	Kansas & T'x's	15¾
N. W. O.	73¾	St. L. & San F.	12
Do. pref.	97¼	Do. pref.	17½
C., C. & I.	50	Do. pref. 1st.	38¾
N. J. Central	50¾	St. L., K.C.& N.	20¾
Rock Island	138¾	Do. pref.	54½
St. Paul	64¾	Cent. Pacific	108¼
Do. pref.	95	Union	108½
Lake Shore	84½	Land Grants	113¾
Union Pacific	76¼	Sinking Fund	114

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 20. — Consols, 97¾. Railroad bonds — Illinois Central, 70; Pennsylvania Central, 42¼; Reading, 20¾; Erie, 28½; do. preferred, 52½. United States bonds—New 5s, 105⅜; 4½s, 108¼; 4s, 104¾. Spirits of petroleum, 6¼@6¾s.

PARIS, August 20.—Rentes, 83f.

ANTWERP, August 20.—Refined petroleum, 16¾f.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.—Cotton dull at 6 9-16@6 11-16; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; American, 9,500 bales. American lard, 31s 6d. Bacon —l. c., 26s 6d; s. c., 27s.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, August 19.—The *Mark Lane Express* in a review on the British grain trade for the past week, says: A week of warm and sunny weather, although interrupted by interval of incessant rain on Sunday and Sunday night, has done wonders in maturing cereals. At the same time the previous damage cannot be obliterated. An examination of wheat ears proves the plant has been starved, not only in ears which are short and meagre, but many of them are barren at the base and top. Neither wheat nor barley will be ready to cut much before the end of the month. Of barley there will probably be a better crop if fine weather continues, as despite the gloomy anticipations it promises by no means badly in some of the southern counties. The Scotch advices of the condition of cereals are, on the whole, favorable, but the lateness of the season causes much anxiety. The market advance in wheat of a month ago seems to have quite expended its force, as enormous shipments from America and heavy arrivals have quite upset the London trade during the past week. Fine weather also, no doubt, had a marked effect in depressing prices. It was manifestly impossible to make headway against American shipments, and values consequently declined a shilling per quarter for red, and fully two shillings for white on fortnight. The demand, as usual at this season of the year, has been of merely a retail nature. Feeding stuffs, however, have been active, especially maize, which has sold freely at rapidly advancing prices, consequent on moderate supplies both in Liverpool and London, and the deplorable condition of English potatoes, for which maize will have to be used as a substitute. New mixed American maize has risen two shillings per quarter on fortnight, with very little offering. Round corn has risen almost equally. Barley, oats, beans and peas have been in good request in London and provinces at 6d to 1s per quarter advance on fortnight. At ports of call during the week trade was quiet for wheat off coast at a decline of about 1s per quarter, with fair demand, however, at the reduction. Arrivals were moderate. At the beginning of the week maize advanced 3d to 6d per quarter, but since then it has been quieter and the improvement has been lost. Buyers have been reluctant to operate in forward wheat in consequence of the large shipments advised by cable from America, and the little business done has been done at a decline of 6d per quarter. Maize for shipment shared in quieter feeling quoted for arrival of cargoes. Barley improved 6d per quarter. Sales of English wheat last week were 18,594 quarters at 49s 5d per quarter, against 26,234 quarters at 44s 2d per quarter for same week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending August 9th, was 1,911,375 hundredweights of wheat and 181,179 hundredweights of flour. With continuance of fine weather in France there is reason to believe the total crop of wheat will exceed that of last year and afford farmers a fair return.

At Mark Lane on Monday the supply of English wheat was small and sales were slow at about late rates. Foreign arrivals were excessive and declined a shilling per quarter with a fair demand at the reduction. On the whole a good deal of steadiness was observable, as it was reported that Sunday's rain had seriously laid the crops in some districts. Flour and barley quiet. Maize declined 6d, and oats 3d per quarter.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1879.

Business was quite active in some departments of trade and rather dull in others. We note below, under the different departments, the status of the markets in the leading lines. Prices remain very steady, the changes so far this week being few and insignificant, and this state of the market promises to continue the remainder of the week.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Eggs were still firm to-day, but it is believed the highest point has been reached. The advancing market has brought on increased receipts, which, if continued, will weaken the market soon. Butter remains unchanged, there being a fair demand for choice grades and scarcely any for the poorer qualities. Fruits and vegetables active at easy prices. Apples are in slow demand and weak. No changes have occurred in other articles in this line.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; medium 75@90c.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice rolls in tubs, 12@15c; medium, 6@8c; choice to fancy, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory 5¾@6c, jobbing; 5½@5¾c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 7@7½c, jobbing; 6¼@7c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 13@14c; in cases, 13@14c.

FRUITS—Peaches, $1 00@1 50 ₱ box; Delaware peaches, 75c@1 00 per basket; plums, $1 50@2 00 ₱ box; blue Orleans plums, $4 00 per bushel; striped watermelons $11 00@13 00 ₱ hundred; Jersey $15 00@17 00; blackberries, 7@9c ₱ quart; whortleberries, 90c@$1 00 ₱ bucket; canteleups, $4 00@5 00 ₱ hundred; California pears, $4 00 ₱ box; domestic do. 50@75c ₱ box.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; new domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 12c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, $2 25; Common $1 25@1 50; Southern sweets $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $4 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@55c; spring chickens, 35@40c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 75@1 85 for western.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes 40c ₱ bushel; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; onions, $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Arrivals of new wheat are very large, and the market is easy at our figures. Opinions of dealers differ as to what the future will be, but the majority believe that the market will rule low a long time, as there are abundant supplies, not only here, but almost everywhere. Ear corn rules firm, with a small supply on hand, while shelled is weak and plenty on hand. Oats, rye and malt unchanged. In the line of flour, old wheat brands are in moderate supply and firm, while new winters are plentiful and rule twenty-five to fifty cents below the quotations we give, which are for old.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

New Wheat—Prime red $1 00@1 02; medium 93@55c; Southern white and amber $1 00.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 45@46c; mixed, 43@44c; prime yellow shelled, 42@43c; mixed, 41@42c.

New Oats—White, 30c; mixed, 28c.

Rye—60@62c ₱ bushel; new, 54@56c.

Malt—85c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber wheat, $5 75@6 00; prime red winter, do, $5 50@5 75; medium do, $5 25@5 50, fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—48c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $13 00@16 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $12 00@15 00; prairie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $12 00@13 00; middlings, brown, $12 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $18 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is very active and transactions reach large proportions. Sugars are firm, with an advancing tendency, but no rise is anticipated for a week at least. Coffee is also strong, with a good trade doing. Wholesale grocerymen are satisfied with the situation and are hopeful for a very active fall trade. The provision market is quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 17¼c; choic Rio, 16¼c; prime Rio, 15½c; good Rio, 12¼c; ordinary Rio, 11c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17½c; Rio, in bulk, 11½@17¼c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Javo, in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾c; off A 8¼c; Ex C yellows 7@7⅝c; molasses yellow 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37@40c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c.

New Orleans Molasses — Choice, 42c; strictly prime, 40c; good new crop, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35c@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c, allspice 18c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@95c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¾c; good do. 7c; Rangoon, 6¾c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¾@8c; corn starch 6½@8¾c.

Candles—Star full weight, 11½c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 6¾c; French 8½@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams winter canvassed small, 10½c; do medium 10c; do large 9½c; do summer canvassed small, 10c; do medium, 9½c; do large, 9c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7¾c; dried beef, extra s. c. in sets, 12c; do knuckles and rounds, 14c; do do, all flats, 11c. Beef tongues, $6 00; bacon shoulders, 4½c; do clear rib sides, 5¾c; do clear sides, 6c; mess pork per bbl, $10 00; do do short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 00; lard, extra leaf in tierces, 6¾c; do refined for summer use in tierces, 6¾c; do do in half bbls, 7¼c; do do in 20-lb pails 7¾c; do in 3 lb pails, 8¾c; do in 5-lb pails, 8¼c; do in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8¼c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5@5¼c; No. 1 do green, 4¾c; No. 1 do red tipped, 4½@4¾c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4½c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2½@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, 85c@1 30; raspberries do, $1 35; strawberries, do, $1 20; gooseberries, $1 10; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c@$1 00; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz. $2 10; tomatoes, do, 95c@1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 50@5 75; half do, $3 25@3 50.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c. mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $5 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do., $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do., $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do. do., $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring, ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked blueback herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '78s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 50@51c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do 45c; natural lubricating 20c; prepared residuum $5 00; common clean $4 00; sperm signal 50c; white, miners' oil 50c; yellow do 49c; benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 65; London layers, $2 00; Muscatels, $1 75; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½@7¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12¼c; Dates, 7½c ₱ lb; Currants, 5c; Citron, 18c; Prunes, 6¼@6½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00, Oranges, ₱ box, $6 50. Lemons—repacked, $5 00@6 50. Cocoanuts, $3 50@5 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6¼@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark, 35@46c; Louisville manufactury, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright navendish, 48@50c; bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, August 20.

Another dull day has just past at the Oil Exchange. The brokers and speculators do not appear to want to do anything. The market opened at 65¾c, declined to 65c, and moved between these prices all day, closing at 65¾c bid.

Sales, 8,000 barrels; shipments, 38,034 barrels; Chartiers, 54,400 barrels.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6¾c; Philadelphia, 6¼c; New York, 6¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10 and 95c@1 00 for country.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—AUGUST 20.—Cotton quiet but steady at 11¾@11¾c; futures barely steady. Flour — Demand active; receipts, 12,000 barrels; superfine, State and western $3 40@4 00; common $4 15@4 40; good to choice $4 50@6 25; white wheat extra $4 50@5 25; extra Ohio $4 25@5 75; St. Louis $4 50@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 75@7 50. Wheat—winter more active; spring firmer; receipts, 416,000 bushels; rejected spring 71@71½; No. 3 do 91@92c; No. 2 do $1 00@1 01; ungraded 95@99c; No. 2 Chicago $1 00; ungraded winter red 93c@$1 09¼; No. 3 do $1 08@1 08¼; No. 2 do $1 10@1 10¾; No. 1 do $1 10¾@1 10¾; mixed winter $1 08¼@1 09; ungraded amber $1 02@1 10¾; No. 2 amber western $1 09¾@1 10; No. 1 do $1 10@1 11; ungraded white $1 00@1 10¾; No. 2 do $1 09¾@1 10; No. 1 do, sales of 34,000 bushels at $1 11; No. 2 red, August, sales of 64,000 bushels at $1 10; September, sales of 256,000 bushels at $1 10@1 10¾; October, 248,000 bushels at $1 10@1 10¾. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2 western 64c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn dull: receipts, 121,000 bushels; ungraded 45¾@47½c; No. 2 white 57c; yellow western 47½c; No. 2 August 46¾c bid, 47c asked; September 46¾c bid, 46¾c asked; October 47¾c bid, 48c asked. Oats—demand active; receipts, 55,000 bushels; mixed western 29@31½c; white western 34@38½c. Hops dull; yearlings 4@10c. Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes 11¼@14½c; job lots 11¾@16c. Sugar quiet but firm; refining 6¾@6¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice—demand fair and market firm. Petroleum—United 64¾@65c; crude 5@6c; refined 6¾c. Tallow steady and unchanged. Rosin nominally unchanged. Turpentine dull at 26c. Eggs steady; western 12½@14½c. Pork dull and heavy at $8 95@9 00. Beef firm. Cutmeats dull; long clear 5c; short clear 5¼c. Lard heavy; prime steam $5 95@6 00. Butter steady; western 6@17c. Cheese dull and heavy; western 3½@5¼c. Whisky steady at $1 07. Metals—Manufactured copper dull. New sheeting $22 00; Ingot Lake firm at $16 25@16 50. Iron—Scotch pig dull at $21 50@23 50; American $17 00@22 00. Russia sheeting $11 50@12 00. Nails—Cut $2 35; clinch $3 85@4 60. Leather—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, heavy and middle weights 20@23c. Wool demand fair and market firm; domestic fleece 32@45c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 9@28c.

Philadelphia—AUGUST 20.—Flour dull; Minnesota extra family medium, $5 00; good, $5 25; fancy, $5 50; St. Louis choice, $5 40; Indiana family fancy, $5 50; Ohio do. new and old wheat, $5 25; winter patents $7 00; Minnesota patent process $6 25. Rye flour firm at $3 25@3 37½. Wheat firm; rejected 80c@$1 02; No. 2 red in elevator, $1 09. Corn—Less doing; rejected 46½@47c; western mixed 47½@48c; yellow on track 48@48¾c. Oats firm; western mixed old, 36@36½c. Provisions dull. Beef—Mess $12 00. Smoked hams 10@10½c; pickled 8@8¾c. Lard—Western $6 00@6 12½. Butter dull, heavy and unchanged. Eggs firm and scarce; western, 13c. Cheese firmer; creamery 5@5¼c. Petroleum weak; crude, 5c; refined, 6¼c. Whisky—Western quiet at $1 07½. Receipts—Flour, 1,500 barrels; wheat, 104,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 74,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat steady; No. 2 red August $1 09¼ bid, $1 09¾ asked; September $1 09 bid, $1 09¾ asked; October, $1 09¾ bid, $1 09¾ asked; November $1 09¼ bid, $1 09⅝ asked. Corn quiet; sail mixed August 47⅛c bid, 47¾c asked; September 47¼c bid, 47⅛c asked; October 47¾c bid, 47¾c asked; November 47⅜c bid, 47⅝c asked.

St. Louis—AUGUST 20.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middling 10¾c; sales, 95 bales; receipts, 15 bales; shipments, 60 bales; stock, 1,900 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher; No 2 red fall 95¼c cash; 95@95¼c August; 95¾@95⅝c September; 95¼@95⅝c October, closing a fraction off from outside prices; No. 3 88@88¼c. Corn firmer; No. 2 31¼@31⅜c cash; 31¾@31¼c September; 31¼@31⅝c October; 30¾c November; 29¾@29¼c for the year. Oats active and higher, demand chiefly for speculative; No. 2 21¾@22c cash; 22¼@22¼ September; 23¼@23¼c October; 23⅜@23¾c November. Rye higher at 47¼@47½c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork easier at $8 90. Lard easier, $5 65 asked. Bulkmeats inactive and lower at $3 45, $4 60, $4 80. Bacon unsettled and lower; cribs $5 20; clear $5 35@5 50, closing weak. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 109,000 bushels; corn, 33,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 23,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

Cincinnati — AUGUST 20. — Cotton higher at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat moderately active and higher at 93@ 95c; receipts, 16,000 bushels; shipments, 31,000 bushels. Corn dull at 38c. Oats quiet at 24@28c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at 54@55c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 spring held at 95c. Pork dull and nominal at $8 50. Lard dull and easy; current make, $5 62½ bid; $5 70 asked. Bulkmeats dull and prices a shade lower; shoulders $3 40; short ribs $4 67½@4 75; short clear $5 00. Bacon in fair demand for order lots at $4 00, $5 30, $5 35, $5 62½@5 75. Whisky dull at $1 05. Butter steady and firm for good qualities. Linseed oil steady at 65c.

Toledo—AUGUST 20.—Wheat quiet; No 2 white Wabash $1 02; No. 1 white Michigan $1 00¼; amber Michigan, spot, 98¾c; No. 2 amber 97c; No. 2 red winter spot 99c; August 98¾c; September 98¼c; No. 3 red Wabash 95c; No. 3 Dayton an dMinnesota mixed red 98¾c; rejected Wabash 89c; western amber 98¾c; amber Illinois $1 00¾. Corn steady; high mixed 38½c; No. 2 spot August 38¼c; September 38c; No. 2 white 43c. Oats dull; rejected 23c. Receipts—Wheat, 123,000 bushels, corn, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 157,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels.

Chicago—AUGUST 20.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring 94c cash; No. 2 do. 85¼@85¾c cash; 85⅞@86c September and October; No. 3 do. 78¼@80¾c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; 33¾@33¾c cash; 33¾@34c September; 34¼@34½c October; rejected 32½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; 23½c cash; 23⅞c September; 23⅞c October; rejected 20c. Rye firmer at 49½c. Barley firmer; 76c September. Flaxseed firm and unchanged. Pork inactive and lower; $8 25@8 30 cash; $8 25@8 27½ September; $8 32½@8 35 October. Lard in fair demand at lower rates; $5 60 cash and September; $5 62½ October. Bulkmeats $3 50, $4 55 and $4 80. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4c; wheat, 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 135,000 bushels; corn, 246,000 bushels; oats, 93,000 bushels; rye, 17,000 bushels; barley, 3,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 188,000 bushels; corn, 395,000 bushels; oats, 41,000 bushels; rye, 63,000 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels.

Close—Wheat and flour quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork easier; declined 2½c. Lard steady and unchanged.

Milwaukee—AUGUST 20. — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm; and advanced ¼c; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard held at 94c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90c; No. 2 new 88c; August 87½c; September, 87¼c; October, 87c; No. 3 new 80¼c; old 78¼c; No. 4, 73c; rejected, 67c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, 33¾c. Oats lower; No. 2, 23¼c. Rye steady. No. 1, 49¼c. Barley nominally unchanged; No 2 spring, new, 73@74c. Provisions quiet but easier. Pork quiet at $8 30 cash. Lard—prime steam, $5 65. Hogs steady at $3 40@3 60. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 barrels; wheat, 3,000 bushels.

Boston—AUGUST 20.—Flour dull; Western superfine $3 50@4 00; common extra $4 25@4 50; Wisconsin extra $4 25@5 50; Minnesota do. $4 75@6 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheat $6 00@8 00; winter wheat $6 00@7 25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 49½@50c. Oats dull; new 32@37c; old 38@43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 109,000 bushels; corn, 44,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,600 barrels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels.

Louisville—AUGUST 20.—Cotton nominal. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat higher; red and amber 95@96c. Corn quiet and easier; white 44c; mixed 38¾c. Oats easier; new white 25½c; mixed 25c. Rye quiet at 55c. Hay steady at $12 00@14 00. Pork steady and firm at $10 00. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf tierce $7 75; keg $8 50. Bulkmeats firmer at $3 62½, $4 87½@5 12½. Bacon strong at $4 12½, $5 25@5 50. Sugar cured hams 9@11c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Market has improved in undertone and business more active with commission houses and jobbers. Prints in improved demand and cotton goods moving in small lots to a fair amount. Ginghams in good request and dress goods fairly active. Men's wear woolens sluggish but steady. Foreign goods moving more freely.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1879.

CATTLE.

Nothing new or important has developed in the market during the past week. The "run" has been liberal, with a good attendance of buyers. Prices have been well maintained and the outlook promises well for shipping grades for the balance of the week. Prices ranged as follows to-day: Strictly prime, $5 00@5 25; fair to good, $4 50@5 00; common, $3 75@4 25; stockers, $2 50@3 00.

SHEEP.

Operators differed in opinion in regard to the market to-day as compared with this day week, especially on common and medium grades, some contending prices were down some little, while others held the contrary opinion. There was no dispute in regard to extra heavy sheep, all agreeing that this grade brought full prices. Sales were made at 4¾@5c for extra; 4@4½c for good to prime, and 3@3½c for common.

HOGS.

There has been a fair demand for good corn fed hogs, while lower grades were dull and sales were not effected without concessions being made. Philadelphia hogs sold at $3 90@4 00; good corn fed Yorkers, $3 85@3 90; grassers, 3 40@3 60. It is expected, in view of the hot season being about over, that there will be an increased demand for hogs from now forward.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, August 18, 1879.

CATTLE.

The offerings were slightly in excess of that of a week ago, but the average quality was much the same. Prime and medium reached 12@15c per cwt. higher than last Monday, while common cattle sold more readily, but secured no advance in price. Sales were made in a retail way at $5 00 to $5 50 for good to prime; $4 00@4 50 for common to fair, and $3 50@3 75 for inferior. Bulls may be quoted at $1 50 to $2 50, and veals at $3 00@4 00. Fresh cows, owing to diminished offerings, are higher, and we now quote at $25 to $40 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was far in advance of the demand and the market was therefore dull, with but little decline in prices, however. Sheep sold at from about 3 to 4c ₱ lb, and lambs at from $2 00 ₱ head up to 5¼c ₱ lb, according to quality and condition.

HOGS.

There was rather more inquiry to-day which may be attributed in part to the cooler weather, and prices ruled a shade higher as compared with last Monday. Sales were made in a retail way at 3½ to 4c gross.

Chicago — AUGUST 20.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 3,100 head; market opened weak; mixed packing dull, tending downward and 10c lower at $3 10@3 40; choice heavy and light weaker; light $3 60@3 70; heavy $3 45@3 65.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 1,000 head; export grades in fair demand and plenty at $4 85@5 10; fair to good shipping $3 90@4 50; better feeling on all shipping; butchers slow and steady; stockers and feeders unchanged; western firm and fairly active; Colorado natives and Texans $3 00@3 62½; through Texans $2 35@2 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; market slow and weaker; all not sold.

Buffalo — AUGUST 20. — Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,603 head; consigned through, 237 cars; market active and higher, only owing to light supply; demand only half supplied; sales: choice to extra steers $4 80@5 30; good shippers $4 50@4 75; fair to medium $4 00@4 40; light fat butchers $3 75@3 90; common $3 40@3 65.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 2,100 head; consigned through, 11 cars; market without any decided change; offerings mainly fair to medium quality only light in proportion of choice stock: sales of fair to good western sheep $3 50@4 00; extra exporters $4 75; western lambs $4 50@4 75; Canada lambs $5 10@5 30. Best grades disposed of.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,290 head; consigned through 78 cars; demand and offerings light; light grades steady; heavy dull; sales: cornfed Yorkers $3 90@4 00; grassers $3 70@3 80.; medium and heavy grades $3 50@3 75.

New York—AUGUST 20.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 3,700 head; more than 100 carloads arrived after noon and business was in consequence; the yards were cleared, however, and at an advance of ¼c on all native steers and sustained prices for Texans; the former ranged from 8 to 10¾c and Texas and Colorado steers 6¼@8¼c; exporters used 220 head at 10@10¼c. Shipments, 70 head live cattle and 508 quarters beef.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,500 head for two days; sheep firm and unchanged with sales of poor to prime at $3 30@5 50 per 100 lbs. Lambs firmer and a fraction higher, with early clearance at $4 75@6 00 per 100 lbs; exporters purchased about 500 fat wethers at $5 25@5 50 per 100 lbs. Shipments 230 carcasses mutton.

Swine—Receipts for two days 7,090 head; market fair for live hogs at $3 75@4 25 per 100 lbs for ordinary to good.

St. Louis—AUGUST 20.—Cattle active and a shade higher; supply mostly grass Texans and Indians, which find ready sale at previous prices; native shipping grades wanted; good and choice heavy steers $4 75@5 00; do light $4 25@4 65; stockers and feeding steers $2 50@3 50; other grades unchanged. Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 300 head.

Hogs dull on account of poor quality; packing grades wanted at $3 25@3 50; heavy butchers $3 60@3 80; Yorkers and Baltimores $3 60@3 70. Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 500 head.

Sheep in good demand. Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 150 head. Prices $2 50@3 60.

Philadelphia—AUGUST 18.—Cattle market fairly active; receipts, 2,000 head prime 5½c; good 5c; medium 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c.

Sheep in fair demand; receipts, 6,000 head; extra good 5c; good 4½@4¾c; medium 4@4¼c; common 3½@4c. Lambs active; receipts, 1,200 head; prime to extra good 6@6½c; good 5½@6c; medium 4¾@5c; common $1 00@2 00 each.

Hogs in fair demand; medium to good 5¼@5¾c.

Baltimore—AUGUST 18.—Beef—Cattle—market fairly active to-day and prices unchanged as to quality; very best, 5@5½c; first quality, 4½@5; medium, 3¾@4¾c; ordinary, 2½@3c; most sales were at 3½@4½c; receipts, 2,020 head; sales, 1,274 head.

Swine—Light supply with a fair demand and prices a shade higher; quality considered. Receipts, 2,972 head. Quotations, 4¾@5¼c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,590 head. Quotations for sheep 3½@4¼c; lambs, 4@5c.

Watertown—AUGUST 19 —Beef Cattle—Receipts, 617 head. Supply one hundred head larger than last week, and buyers more numerous, but market unchanged. Western fat swine $4 00@4 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,520 head. Prices rule a trifle easier. Lambs in fair demand. Sales in lots at $2 00@3 00 each; extra, $4 00@5 00; spring lambs, $4 00@5 50.

Cincinnati — AUGUST 20.—Hogs in fair demand; common, $3 00@3 50; light, $3 65@3 80; packing, $3 60@3 80; butchers, $3 80@3 90; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 239 head.

THE WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1879.

Since our last no changes have occurred. The market is dull with transactions very light, but dealers are expecting an improvement soon. Prices remains the same, and we therefore repeat our quotations:

Fine washed	@33c
Fine unwashed	20@22c
Medium washed	33@34c
Medium unwashed	20@22c

Boston—AUGUST 20. — Wool — Improved demand sustained with a firm and buoyant tone; Ohio and P